

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.



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CATTLE ASSN. IS FORMED AT LIBERTYVILLE

Lake County Holstein Owners Adopt By-Laws and Push Dairy Interests

EXHIBIT AT COUNTY FAIR

Holstein cattle breeders of the county, having formed a temporary organization on June 8, met in the village hall at Libertyville on Saturday afternoon and formed a permanent organization, to be known as the Lake County Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' association.

The meeting, which was well attended, was presided over by George R. White, temporary president, and Lake County Farm Advisor W. E. Watkins, temporary secretary. The first business transacted was the election of officers for the coming year, which resulted as follows:

President, George R. White of Antioch.

Vice president, J. L. Nicholson of Ingleside.

Secretary, W. E. Watkins of Libertyville.

Treasurer, Thomas Eger of Area.

Board of directors: Gordon Bonner, Lake Villa; Horace Voss, Gurnee; Lloyd Ritzenthaler of Prairie View.

Bylaws and a constitution were adopted and the annual meeting, which will be signified by a chicken dinner and other social features, was set for the second Tuesday in June of each year. Two dollars was named as the annual dues, but any dairy farmer by payment of five dollars to the state association may become a member of both state and county associations.

The new organization hopes to push Lake County to the front as a dairy district. It starts off with a good membership, while the now well known Waukegan association started off with only eight members. The organization will be untiring in its efforts to induce Lake County farmers to discard scrubs and graded stock for pure bred Holsteins. It plans to have a splendid exhibit of Holsteins at the county fair. "Accommodation sales" will be held from time to time, and "visiting tours" are planned. On these tours members of the association will visit interesting dairy farms of this and other counties getting first hand information regarding Holstein cattle.

Russell Crossing of St. Paul Scene of Another Killing

One man was killed instantly and two others had remarkably close escapes when a north-bound flyer, speeding 60 miles an hour on the St. Paul road, struck an automobile at "death crossing," Russell, Monday afternoon. The dead man is Otto Miller, aged 40, a plasterer, residing at Highland Park. The other occupants of the car were: Frank DeWoody of Beach, owner of the car, and C. J. Dexter, a storekeeper at Russell.

The toll of death at this crossing alone has reached eight or ten.

DeWoody was driving his car west when struck by the train. In speaking of the matter he said he was observing all possible precautions.

"My car was going at a speed not to exceed six miles an hour. There was a strong wind blowing from the north. This prevented me from hearing the approach of the train or any warning whistle, if one was blown. My mind is dazed so far as the details are concerned. I did not see the train—all I remember is a whiz and the auto was hurled to one side. I don't even remember whether I was thrown out or whether I got out."

Although hurled to the opposite side of the tracks and turned completely around the auto was not overturned. The rear end of the car was demolished. Miller, who had been in DeWoody's employ for some time, was riding in the rear seat. Dexter was in front with the driver.

Miller's body was carried into the waiting room but it was found that life was extinct.

Optimistic Thought.
Honor is the recompense of those who do right without seeking recompense.

Elmer McCue is Returning to His Home

Bereft of his hearing as a result of the concussion formed by the explosion of a German shell which struck the dugout in which he was acting as nurse for the hospital corps of the U. S. Field Artillery, Elmer McCue, son of Mrs. W. T. Harrower formerly of this place, is now enroute home to Waukegan, the first Waukegan man who has been declared incapacitated and ordered back from the front since the war started.

Harrower, or McCue as he is known in the army, is 24 years old and has been a "regular" going on three years, having enlisted in the hospital corps when the Mexican trouble came on. With the field artillery he went abroad last August and has been at the front for five months.

According to word received by relatives, Elmer was at work on injured men in the hospital dugout which was 15 feet below the surface of the ground. A German shell came sizzling through the air, struck the dugout and, according to Elmer's letter, "blew up our back yard."

The letter tells how the concussion was so great that it made him completely deaf and the belief now is that his ear drums were broken and therefore his hearing is gone forever. Furthermore, after the first explosion, the men made a hasty exit from the dug-out and they barely got outside when another shell came and blew up the front part of the underground shelter. Thus, had they remained inside they would have been killed.

McCue is now enroute home because his services are no longer of value to the armies, seeing that his hearing has been lost.

Milk Producers Take Firm Stand

Prices for milk for July, August and September submitted by the producers to W. E. Lamb, representative of the food administration, indicate that 13 cents a quart will be paid by the consumer if no compromise can be reached. It is understood that the milk producers demand \$2.75 per hundred pounds for July, \$2.85 for August and \$2.92 for September.

Following a session Wednesday morning attended by producers, distributors and the condensing interests, an adjournment was taken until 2:30 p. m., when each of the three committees was to return ready to make a quick settlement. The original plan was to fix a monthly price, but Mr. Lamb urged all to get together on a schedule that would cover the three months' period.

Increase in freight rates, higher wages paid labor and the raise in ice costs all contribute to an increased price in milk.

Differences which developed between distributors and condensers prevented a decision from being reached at the afternoon session.

Every effort is being made by the Chicago interests to prevent the price from going above 12 at retail in that city, but the outcome was still in doubt when the hearing adjourned Wednesday night.

Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner, who appeared at the hearing Wednesday morning, said there was no necessity for an advance of 1 cent a quart, as feed is more plentiful than ever before.

Fort Sheridan to Lose Prisoner Camp

Enemy aliens interned from Chicago and other northern cities will find a stopping place at Camp Grant from now on, it has been learned. Already 150 interned German prisoners have been ordered there to do farm work and other kinds of labor, and in this connection it was said this post is to be a regular internment camp as long as the war lasts.

Just what arrangements are to be made for housing the prisoners has not been decided, but it is said the construction of a large open stockade is probable.

Large Consular District

The Antioch consular district comprises the southeastern section of Manchuria and is about twice as large as Vermont. It is a mountainous country, its sparse population is almost entirely rural, and except a 60-mile section of the South Manchuria railway that traverses it in the south, and the Yalu river, its eastern boundary, the only means of communication with interior points is by crude native carts and pack animals.

That Antioch Boy in K. C.
There is a young man who is known as mamma's darling in Antioch, but down in Kansas City they say he is a regular papa's tom cat. Antioch Globe.

JUNE 28TH IS NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS DAY

THE TORCH OF LIBERTY

PLEDGE YOURSELF TO SAVE AND BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS THAT THERE MAY BE MORE MONEY, LABOR AND MATERIALS TO PROVIDE FOR THOSE WHO FIGHT FOR YOU

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Red Cross Work Room In North Part of Town

A short time ago Wm. Hancock offered to donate the use of his vacant store building, in North Antioch, to the ladies of that vicinity if they wished to fit it up as a sewing room for Red Cross work. His offer was quickly accepted and Mrs. Wm. Cassidy was given charge of that branch of the Antioch auxiliary. Tables and chairs were loaned by near neighbors and a long cutting table was arranged from what had formerly been a counter in the store. Four sewing machines, which had previously been considered as no good, were taken from the main Red Cross room, and after a thorough overhauling by Mrs. Cassidy, were placed in the new work room in first class running order.

The first meeting was held there on Tuesday afternoon with twelve ladies and ten Junior Red Cross workers in attendance and a creditable amount of work was turned out. The opening of this branch is a great convenience to the ladies in that locality as it gives them an opportunity to work nearer home and their meetings which are held every Tuesday afternoon from two until four o'clock do not prevent them from attending the regular Red Cross meetings on Mondays and Fridays if they wish to do so. A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to attend the meetings of the north branch any Tuesday afternoon.

Grass Lake Over "The Top" To the Tune of \$180.30

The ladies of Grass Lake and vicinity certainly went "over the top" last week in their effort to aid the Red Cross.

A delegation visited our work room last Friday and presented to the chairman an innocent looking pasteboard box with the simple statement that it contained a small donation for Red Cross work.

Upon examination the box was found to contain the royal sum of one hundred and eight dollars and thirty cents (\$180.30.)

For a moment a hush fell upon the busy workers that voiced their gratitude more eloquently than words could have done.

We wish the good ladies of Grass Lake might have a vision of all the comforting garments into which that money will be converted by the loving hearts and willing hands of our Red Cross workers—and that in thought they could follow their gift as it crosses the ocean and enters the Red Cross hospitals—bringing cheer and comfort to our maimed and suffering boys.

In the name of the Red Cross and all it means to these boys "over there" we extend our grateful thanks to the people of Grass Lake for this generous donation and for the spirit that prompted it.

Chairman Red Cross.

Death of a Former Resident of Antioch

Word has been received here of the death of Mrs. W. W. Carpenter of Ashland, Oregon, which took place in that city on the seventh day of May.

The deceased, a sister of Mrs. Jacob VanPatten, was well known to the older residents of this community as Mrs. Lavina Collier. Many years ago she taught the Grass Lake school and at one time had charge of the Antioch school for two years. Later she engaged in the millinery business and for several years conducted a store on Main street in this village, her location being about where the Dildoms blacksmith shop now stands.

She was born in Allegheny Co., N. Y., on the 16th day of March, 1839, and came with her parents to Antioch in 1863. She was twice married in this locality and made her home here until the year of 1880, when she went to Phillipsburg, Kan., then on to Glenwood Springs, Colo., and later to Ashland, Oregon. In December of 1890 she was united in marriage to W. W. Carpenter, who had been quite ill for some time previous to her death, and who survived her but twenty-seven days.

Mrs. Carpenter was possessed of a keen literary talent and contributed largely to magazines and other publications. Many years ago she adopted the Christian Science faith and steadfastly clung to it the remainder of her life, at one time acting as Reader of that church.

She is survived by children, Mrs. Ella Summers of Glenwood Springs, Colo., Mrs. Nellie Baker of St. Louis, Mo., W. A. Connor of Ashland, Ore., Ed Connor of Port Angeles, Wash., and Dick Collier of Tulsa, Okla.

With the death of Mr. Carpenter on the third day of June, there were three deaths in the family in one day less than two months.

Always Look Happy.
Why do photographs of woman airplane pilots always show them competing for the record in the standing broad grin? — Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Additional Locals

Mrs. Bacon and daughter Georgia are visiting relatives at Ringwood.

Lovers of thrill will realize that the greatest thrill in life is truth when they view the monster Photoplay "The Honor System" at the Majestic Saturday.

The Lake County school of food preservation will be held at Libertyville Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, beginning each afternoon at two o'clock. The meetings are in charge of Mrs. Fred Hatch and will be of interest to all. Tickets for these meetings may be had by calling Mrs. A. N. Tiffany, Phone 138R. Show your patriotism by your presence.

A Letter From Camp Gordon

The following letter received by this office from John L. Horan, tells interesting facts about his stay at Camp Gordon, Georgia, and we publish it for the benefit of our readers.

Dear Friends:

Today I made a brake for town and it sure seemed good to get out and see people once again, by next Wednesday night we will be in camp four weeks.

We have been worked pretty hard in those four weeks, and only about three have played out, of course not exactly from the labor, but the shots in the back; it puts some of the boys in a queer position, for myself, not bragging any, I held my own, but the first hour was the hardest, had to be vaccinated twice. Outside of these minor happenings I don't think any of the boys can kick end to tell the truth, the 68th Co., (ours) is the best in the regiment so far, all Illinois boys with the exception of some Ohio's, the Antioch boys are today, yet, some from all over Lake County.

One fact I mention is that we have been getting good eats. Why? Because we had the cook with us, from Waukegan, Duke Nolan, I believe he was cook at the Boston Cafe.

From the beginning of the first formation I was acting Corporal over seven men, since then I have been promoted to (the reason, they are short of men) Sergeant of the first platoon of forty-eight men.

From my address you might get the meaning of the regiment, in fact all the company in the same order, 6th Replacement regiment, which means we are supposed to be ready at any time to replace fallen men in France, and from the rate we are going we ought to be there by the last of July. Camp Gordon has a record of turning out well trained soldiers faster than any other camp.

I forgot to mention the fact that in our company we have seven conscientious objectors on the strength of religion, Zionites, and believe me they are getting theirs. They get a chance at all the dirty jobs.

Well, A. B., the only thing I can complain about the south is the heat. Don't ever come down here for a vacation. I will never say anything of the Illinois heat again. We even have hot water to drink. There are 70,000 soldiers in camp here. Must bring my letter to a close.

John Horan.

Status of Men Married Since Draft Changed

New regulations changing the draft status of men married since the draft law went into effect will be issued at Washington soon.

The new regulations, as announced in Chicago, by Lieut. Col. J. S. Esby: Smith, representing Provost Marshal General Crowder, follow:

Men married since May 18, 1917, will be placed in Class 2 if they have children. Those not having children will be placed in Class 1.

Men who became 21 since June 5, 1917, if married since January 15, 1918 (the date the bill requiring youths attaining 21 to register was introduced in Congress,) will be placed in Class 1.

If married between May 18, 1917, and Jan. 15, 1918, they will be placed in Class 1. If married between May 18, 1917, and Jan. 15, 1918, they will be placed in Class 2 if childless and in Class 4 if they have children.

Other important announcements made by Lieut. Col. Esby-Smith follow:

More than 2,500,000 of the 3,000,000 Americans now under arms came from the ranks of the registered men. Of the total 1,600,999 were drafted. Only about 500,000 are men outside draft ages.

Coincident with the revision of their deferred draft lists, local boards should re-examine into the physical qualifications of registrants previously rejected as physically unfit.

Men held for special or limited military service will have their defects corrected so as to permit their entrance into the army. Maryland has already begun this work, using private hospitals and volunteer physicians and surgeons.

Present plans call for using Class 1 men only, of whom there are believed to be approximately 2,000,000, including last week's registrations.

Questionnaires to be issued in the near future for June 5 registrants differ from old questionnaires and provide that medical students be placed with divinity students in Class 5.

Collective Noun.
"Ma says that the paper says that the lodge gave you a vote of thanks. What is a vote of thanks, dad?" "A vote of thanks is an expression of gratitude as a body that is in no way binding on the individual."—Judge.

NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.

NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

The newly organized Richmond band made its first public appearance at Spring Grove last Thursday evening, when a flag raising took place in that village.

The city of Lake Geneva has appropriated the sum of \$500 to the Geneva Lake Good Roads association. This money will be used for the maintenance of the drives around the lake.

There are 250 men taking the course in Military at Northwestern Military academy at Lake Geneva, most of them being men who will later instruct boys in their respective communities.

Hebron was more fortunate in securing oil than most cities and towns in this locality. Enough oil was received there last week to supply the entire village as well as a number of farmers residing on the outskirts of the town.

In the circuit court in Kenosha Judge Oscar M. Fritz, of Milwaukee, entered a memorandum judgment ordering a receivership for the S. and J. Gottlieb Co., Kenosha and naming William F. Fieher for this position.

The Red Cross bazaar, held at the armory at Woodstock on a couple of nights recently, netted over \$3,000. The Red Cross drive in that city totaled \$10,000, \$3,000 of which has been turned over to the county seat chapter.

John Evans, town clerk of the town of Salem, has appealed to the Kenosha police department to aid the officials of that town in a search for Joseph Schulz, well known resident of the of Salem, who has been missing for a month.

The hemp factory at Union Grove which recently opened up for operation, is now breaking up its last season's crop of some 300 acres of hemp, extracting the pith from the stalk, and shipping the raw product to mills where it is manufactured into linen, etc.

Pvt. E. Bartelt of Dundee, who left Woodstock last summer with the boys of Company G, passed away on a transport while enroute to France. The body arrived at Dundee last Friday evening and the following afternoon the city witnessed one of the largest Military funerals that ever took place there.

Everett Mulungren, a Genoa Junction, Wis., boy, was among the survivors on the ill-fated President Lincoln, which was sunk by a torpedo recently. The lad enlisted in the navy last December, but was not called into service until March of this year. He received his training at the Great Lakes station.

June 28 is War Savings Stamp Day

The President of the United States has issued a proclamation setting aside the 28th day of June as War Savings Stamp day, and the governor of the state of Illinois has issued a similar proclamation requesting that the mayor or president of each town issue proclamations in accordance.

President Christian is therefore calling the attention of the people of Antioch to this day and is making arrangements for a meeting to be held here on that date. (full particulars next week.)

The government has scheduled the definite amount of 20% of the expense of the war to be paid through the sale of War Savings Stamps. This money is not given as a donation, it is an investment. In 1923 you get your money back with 4% compound interest. The requirement is \$10. Invested per capita by July 1. Antioch is now only \$2.09 per capita. We still have a lot to make up. Let us all get busy and buy all the stamps we can. We have gone over the top in all previous drives and let us not fall in this.

Linooleum.
The two main ingredients in the manufacture of linooleum are cork and linseed oil, to which are added smaller quantities of kauri gum, resin and pigments of various kinds.

LONG LIVE THE KING

By Mary
Roberts Rinehart

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CHAPTER XV—Continued.

Hedwig's notification that she would visit her, found the countess at leisure and alone. She followed the announcement almost immediately, and if she had shown cowardice before, she showed none now. She disregarded the chair Olga Loschek offered, and came to the point with a directness that was like the king's.

"I have come," she said simply, "to find out what to do."

The countess was as direct.

"I cannot tell you what to do, highness. I can only tell you what I would do."

"Very well," Hedwig showed a touch of impatience. This was quibbling, and it annoyed her.

"I should go away, now, with the person I cared about."

"Where would you go?"

"The world is wide, highness."

"Not wide enough to hide in, I am afraid."

"For myself," said the countess, "the problem would not be difficult. I should go to my place in the mountains. An old priest, who knows me well, would perform the marriage. After that they might find me if they liked. It would be too late."

"This priest—how might he be difficult?"

"Not to a young couple, come to him, perhaps, in peasant costume. They are glad to marry, these fathers. There is much irregularity. I fancy," she added, still with her carefully detached manner, "that a marriage could be easily arranged."

But, before long, she had dropped her pretense of aloofness, and was taking the lead. Hedwig, weary with the struggle, and now trembling with nervousness, put herself in her hands, listening while she planned, agreed eagerly to everything. Something of grim amusement came into Olga Loschek's face after a time. By doing this thing she would lose everything. It would be impossible to conceal her connivance. No one, knowing Hedwig, would for a moment imagine the plan hers. Or Nikky's, either, for that matter.

She, then, would lose everything, even Karl, who was already lost to her. But—and her face grew set and her eyes hard—she would let those plotters in their grisly catapombs do their own filthy work. Her hands would be clean of that. Hence her amusement at this late day she, Olga Loschek, should be saying her own soul.

So it was arranged, to the last detail. For it must be done at once. Hedwig, a trifle terrified, would have postponed it a day or so, but the countess was insistent. Only she knew how the very hours counted, had them numbered, indeed, and watched them fly by with a sinking heart.

If she gave a fleeting thought to the palace, to the crown prince and his impending fate, she dismissed it quickly. She had no affection for Adolf, and as to the boy, let them

voicer always ready and in touch, his eyes keen, his body, even when it seemed most relaxed, always tense to spring. For Nikky knew the temper of the people, knew it as did Mathilde gossiping in the market, and even better; knew that a crisis was approaching, and that on this small boy in his charge hung that crisis.

So Nikky trusted in his own right arm and to nothing else. The very size of the palace, its vast rooms, its long and rambling corridors, its rumbling wings and ancient turrets, was against its safety.

Since the demonstration against Karl, the riding school hour had been given up. There were no drives in the park. The throngs of the king furnished sufficient excuse, but the truth was that the royal family was practically besieged, by it knew not what.

Nikky, summoned to the chancellor's house that morning, had been told the facts, and had stood, rather still and tense, while Mettlich recounted them.

"Our very precautions are our danger," said the chancellor. "And the king—" He stopped and sat, tapping his fingers on the arm of his chair.

"And the king, sir?"

"Almost at the end. A day or two," Karl, with Hedwig in his thoughts, had returned to mobilize his army not far from the border for the spring maneuvers, and at a meeting of the king's council the matter of a mobilization in Livonia was seriously considered.

Fat Friese favored it, and made an impassioned speech, with sweat thick on his heavy face.

"I am not cowardly," he finished, "I fear nothing for myself or for those belonging to me. But the duty of this council is to preserve the throne for the crown prince, at any cost. And if we cannot trust the army, in what can we trust?"

"In God," said the chancellor grimly.

In the end nothing was done. Mobilization might precipitate the crisis and there was always the fear that the army, in part, was itself disloyal.

The king, meanwhile, lay dying. Doctor Woldemar in constant attendance, other physicians coming and going. His apartments were silent. Rugs covered the corridors, that no footfall disturb his quiet hours. The nursing sisters attended him, one by his bedside, one always on her knees at the bedside in the small room beyond. He wanted little—now and then a sip of water, the cooled juice of fruit. Injections of stimulants, given by Doctor Woldemar himself, had secured his old arms with purple marks, and were absorbed more and more slowly as the hours went on.

He rarely slept, but lay inert and not unhappy. Annuclata came, and was at last stricken by convulsion, to a prayer at his bedside. On one of her last visits that was. She got up to find his eyes fixed on her.

"Father, can you hear me?"

"I—I have been a bad daughter to you. I am sorry. It is late now to tell you, but I am sorry. Can I do anything?"

"Otto," he said, with difficulty.

"You want to see him?"

"No."

She knew what he meant by that. He would have the boy remember him as he had seen him last.

"You are anxious about him?"

"Very anxious."

"Listen, father," she said, stooping over him. "I have been hard and cold. Perhaps you will grant that I have had two reasons for it. But I am going to do better. I will take care of him and I will do all I can to make him happy. I promise."

Perhaps it was relief. Perhaps even then the thought of Annuclata's tragedy and certain-to-be bungling efforts to make Ferdinand William Otto happy amused him. He smiled faintly.

Nikky received a note from Hedwig late that afternoon. It was very brief:

Tonight at nine o'clock I shall go to the roof beyond Hubert's old room for air. HEDWIG.

Nikky, who in all his incipient young life had never thought of the roof of the palace, save as a necessary shelter from the weather, a thing of flies and gusts, vastly large, looked rather astounded.

"The roof?" he said, surveying the note. And fell to thinking, such a mixture of rapture and despair as only twenty-three, and hopeless, can know. Somehow or other he got through the intervening hours, and before dawn he was on his way. He had the run of the palace, of course. No one noticed him as he made his way toward the empty suite which so recently had housed his royal visitor.

Hedwig, in a soft white wrap over her dinner dress, was at the balcony. A very dignified fairy, although her heart thumped disgracefully.

Whatever Nikky had intended—of obeying his promise to the letter, of putting his country before love, and love out of his life—faded him instantly. The Nikky, ardent-eyed and tender-hearted, who crossed the roof and took her almost fiercely in his arms, was all lover—and twenty-three.

"Sweetheart!" he said. "Sweetest heart!"

When, having kissed her, he drew back a trifle for the sheer joy of again catching her to him, it was Hedwig who held out her arms to him.

"I couldn't bear it," she said simply. "I love you. I had to see you again. Just once."

If he had not entirely lost his head before, he lost it then. He stopped thinking, was content for a time that her arms were about his neck, and his arms about her, holding her close.

"Never let me go, Nikky," she whispered. "Hold me, always."

"Always!" said Nikky, valiantly and absurdly.

"Like this?"

"Like this," said Nikky, who was, like most lovers, not particularly

lively, feasters, who cut capers on the grass in the park, little girls in procession, wearing costumes of fairies with gauze wings, students who paraded and blew noisy horns, even horses decorated, and now and then a dog dressed as a dancer or a soldier.

He yawned, again, and began to feel hungry. He decided to get up and take his own bath. There was nothing like getting a good start for a gay day. And, since with the crown prince to decide was to do, which is not always a royal trait, he took his own bath, being very particular about his ears, and not at all particular about the rest of him. Then, as Oskar having yet appeared with fresh garments, he ducked back into bed again, quite bare as to his small body, and snuggled down in the sheets.

Lying there, he planned the day. There were to be no lessons except fencing, which could hardly be called a lesson at all, and as he now knew the "Gettysburg address," he meant to ask permission to recite it to his grandfather. To be quite sure of it, he repeated it to himself as he lay there:

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Late in the morning Nikky took him to the roof. "We can't go out, old man," Nikky said to him, rather startled to discover the unpleasantness in the boy's face. "But I've found a place where we can see more than we can here. Suppose we try it?"

"Why can't we go out? I've always gone before."

"Well," Nikky temporized, "they've made a rule. They make a good many rules, you know. But they said nothing about the roof."

"The roof?"

"The roof. The thing that covers us and keeps out the weather. The roof, highness." Nikky alternated between formality and the other extreme with the boy.

"It slants, doesn't it?" observed his highness doubtfully.

Part of it is quite flat. We can take a ball up there, and get some exercise while we're about it."

As a matter of fact, Nikky was not altogether unselfish. He would visit the roof again, where for terrible, wonderful moments he had held Hedwig in his arms. On a pilgrimage, indeed, like that of the crown prince to Etzel, Nikky would visit his shrine.

So they went to the roof. One could see the streets crowded with people, could hear the soft blare of distant horns.

"The scenic railway is in that direction," observed the crown prince, leaning on the balustrade. "If there were no buildings we could see it."

"Right here," Nikky was saying to himself. "At this very spot. She held out her arms, and I—"

"It looks very interesting," said Prince Ferdinand William Otto. "Of course we can't see the costumes, but it is better than nothing."

"I kissed her," Nikky was thinking, his heart swelling under his very best tunic. "Her head was on my breast, and I kissed her. Last of all, I kissed her eyes—her lovely eyes."

"If I fell off here," observed the crown prince in a meditative voice, "I would be smashed to a jelly, like the child at the Crystal Palace."

"But now she hates me," said Nikky's heart, and dropped about the distance of three buttons. "She hates me. I saw it in her eyes this morning. Oh, heaven!"

"We might as well play ball now," Prince Ferdinand William Otto turned away from the parapet with a sigh. This strange quiet that filled the palace seemed to have attacked Nikky too. Otto hated quiet.

They played ball, and the crown prince took a lesson in curves. But on his third attempt, he described such a compound curve that the ball disappeared over an adjacent part of the roof, and although Nikky did some blood-curdling climbing along gables, it could not be found.

It was then that the Major-domo, always a marvelous figure in crimson and gold, and never seen without white gloves—the Major-domo bowed to a window, and observed that if his royal highness pleased, his royal highness' luncheon was served.

In the shrouded room inside the windows, however, his royal highness paused and looked around.

"I've been here before," he observed. "These were my father's rooms. My mother lived here, too. When I am older, perhaps I can have them. It would be convenient on account of my practicing curves on the roof. But I should need a number of balls."

He was rather silent in his way back to the schoolroom. But once he looked up rather wistfully at Nikky.

"If they were living," he said, "I am pretty sure they would take up out today."

Olga Loschek had found the day one of terror. The failure of her plan as to Nikky and Hedwig was known to the countess the night before. Hedwig had sent for her and faced her in her boudoir, very white and calm.

"He refuses," she said. "There is nothing more to do."



"Never Let Me Go, Nikky," She Whispered.

original. He tightened his strong arms about her.

Then, because she dared not give him time to think, she made her plan—rapid, girlish, rather incoherent, but understandable enough. They would go away together and be married. She had it in her mind and some of it arranged.

And then they would hide somewhere, and—always be together," she finished, trembling with anxiety.

And Nikky? His pulses still beating at her nearness, his eyes on her upturned, despairing young face, turned to him for hope and comfort, what could he do? He took her in his arms again and soothed her, while she cried her heart out against his tunic. He said he would do nothing to keep her from unhappiness, and that he would do before he let her go to Karl's arms. But if he had stopped thinking before, he was thinking hard enough then.

"Tonight?" said Hedwig, raising a tear-stained face. "It is early. If we wait something will happen. I know it. They are so powerful, they can do anything."

He put her away from him at last, after he had kissed her eyelids and her forehead, and then by way of remuneration. And then he found his arms, which were treacherous and might betray him. After that, not daring to look at her, but with his eyes fixed on the irregular skyline of the city roofs, he told her many things of his promise to the king, of the danger, imminent now and very real, of his word of honor not to make love to her, which he had broken.

Hedwig listened, growing cold and still, and drawing away a little. She listened, even assented, as he pleaded against his own heart, treacherous arms still folded. And if she saw his arms and not his eyes, it was because she did not look up.

Halfway through his eager speech, however, she drew her light wrap about her and turned away. Nikky could not believe that she was going like that, without a word. But when she had disappeared through the window, he knew, and followed her. He caught her in Hubert's room, and drew her savagely into his arms.

But it was a passive, quiescent, and trembling Hedwig who submitted, and then, freeing herself, went out through the door into the lights of the corridor. Nikky flung himself, face down, on a shrouded couch and lay there, his face buried in his arms.

Olga Loschek's last hope was gone.

On the day of the carnival, which was the last day before the beginning of Lent, Prince Ferdinand William Otto awakened early. The palace still slept, and only the street sweepers were about the streets. Prince Ferdinand William Otto sat up in bed and yawned. This was a special day, he knew, but at first he was too drowsy to remember.

Then he knew—the carnival! A delightful day, with the parade full of people in strange costumes—peasants,

imps, jesters, who cut capers on the grass in the park, little girls in procession, wearing costumes of fairies with gauze wings, students who paraded and blew noisy horns, even horses decorated, and now and then a dog dressed as a dancer or a soldier.

He yawned, again, and began to feel hungry. He decided to get up and take his own bath. There was nothing like getting a good start for a gay day. And, since with the crown prince to decide was to do, which is not always a royal trait, he took his own bath, being very particular about his ears, and not at all particular about the rest of him. Then, as Oskar having yet appeared with fresh garments, he ducked back into bed again, quite bare as to his small body, and snuggled down in the sheets.

Lying there, he planned the day. There were to be no lessons except fencing, which could hardly be called a lesson at all, and as he now knew the "Gettysburg address," he meant to ask permission to recite it to his grandfather. To be quite sure of it, he repeated it to himself as he lay there:

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Late in the morning Nikky took him to the roof. "We can't go out, old man," Nikky said to him, rather startled to discover the unpleasantness in the boy's face. "But I've found a place where we can see more than we can here. Suppose we try it?"

"Why can't we go out? I've always gone before."

"Well," Nikky temporized, "they've made a rule. They make a good many rules, you know. But they said nothing about the roof."

"The roof?"

"The roof. The thing that covers us and keeps out the weather. The roof, highness." Nikky alternated between formality and the other extreme with the boy.

"It slants, doesn't it?" observed his highness doubtfully.

Part of it is quite flat. We can take a ball up there, and get some exercise while we're about it."

As a matter of fact, Nikky was not altogether unselfish. He would visit the roof again, where for terrible, wonderful moments he had held Hedwig in his arms. On a pilgrimage, indeed, like that of the crown prince to Etzel, Nikky would visit his shrine.

So they went to the roof. One could see the streets crowded with people, could hear the soft blare of distant horns.

"The scenic railway is in that direction," observed the crown prince, leaning on the balustrade. "If there were no buildings we could see it."

"Right here," Nikky was saying to himself. "At this very spot. She held out her arms, and I—"

"It looks very interesting," said Prince Ferdinand William Otto. "Of course we can't see the costumes, but it is better than nothing."

"I kissed her," Nikky was thinking, his heart swelling under his very best tunic. "Her head was on my breast, and I kissed her. Last of all, I kissed her eyes—her lovely eyes."

"If I fell off here," observed the crown prince in a meditative voice, "I would be smashed to a jelly, like the child at the Crystal Palace."

"But now she hates me," said Nikky's heart, and dropped about the distance of three buttons. "She hates me. I saw it in her eyes this morning. Oh, heaven!"

"We might as well play ball now," Prince Ferdinand William Otto turned away from the parapet with a sigh. This strange quiet that filled the palace seemed to have attacked Nikky too. Otto hated quiet.

They played ball, and the crown prince took a lesson in curves. But on his third attempt, he described such a compound curve that the ball disappeared over an adjacent part of the roof, and although Nikky did some blood-curdling climbing along gables, it could not be found.

It was then that the Major-domo, always a marvelous figure in crimson and gold, and never seen without white gloves—the Major-domo bowed to a window, and observed that if his royal highness pleased, his royal highness' luncheon was served.

In the shrouded room inside the windows, however, his royal highness paused and looked around.

"I've been here before," he observed. "These were my father's rooms. My mother lived here, too. When I am older, perhaps I can have them. It would be convenient on account of my practicing curves on the roof. But I should need a number of balls."

He was rather silent in his way back to the schoolroom. But once he looked up rather wistfully at Nikky.

"If they were living," he said, "I am pretty sure they would take up out today."

Olga Loschek had found the day one of terror. The failure of her plan as to Nikky and Hedwig was known to the countess the night before. Hedwig had sent for her and faced her in her boudoir, very white and calm.

"He refuses," she said. "There is nothing more to do."

"Refuses!"

"He has promised not to leave Otto."

Olga Loschek had been incredulous, at first. It was not possible. Men in love did not do these things. It was not possible, that, after all, she had failed. When she realized it, she would have broken out in bitter protest, but Hedwig's face warned her.

"He is right, of course," Hedwig had said. "You and I were wrong, countess. There is nothing to do—or say."

And the countess had taken her defeat quietly, with burning eyes and a throat dry with excitement.

The plot was arranged, to the smallest detail. The king, living now only so long as it was decreed he should live, would, in mid-afternoon, command to sink. The entire court would be gathered in ante-rooms and salons near his apartments. In his room, where the crown prince would be kept, awaiting the summons to the throne room, where, on the king's death, the regency would be declared, and the court would swear fealty to the new king, Otto the Ninth. By arrangement with the captain of the palace guard, the sentries before the crown prince's door were to be of the revolutionary party. Mettlich would undoubtedly be with the king. Remained then to be reckoned with only the prince's personal servants, Miss Braltrawite, and Nikky Larisch.

Two obstacles were left for the countess to cope with, and this was her part of the work. She had already a plan for Miss Braltrawite. But Nikky Larisch?

Over that problem, during the long night hours, Olga Loschek worked. It would be possible to overcome Nikky, of course. There would be four men, with the sentries, against him. But that would mean struggle and an alarm. It was the plan to achieve the abduction quietly, so quietly that for perhaps an hour—they hoped for an hour—there would be no alarm. Some time they must have, enough to make the long journey through the underground passage. Otherwise the opening at the gate would be closed, and the party caught like rats in a hole.

During the early afternoon the chancellor visited the crown prince. Waiting and watching had made inroads on him, but he assumed a sort of heavy jocularity for the boy's benefit.

"We must get the lad out somewhere for some air," he observed. "It is not good to keep him shut up like this." He turned to the crown prince. "In a day or so," he said, "we shall all go to the summer palace. You would like that, eh?"

"Will my grandfather be able to go?"

The chancellor sighed. "Yes," he said. "He will go to the country also. He has loved it very dearly."

He left, shortly after three o'clock. And, because he was restless and un-

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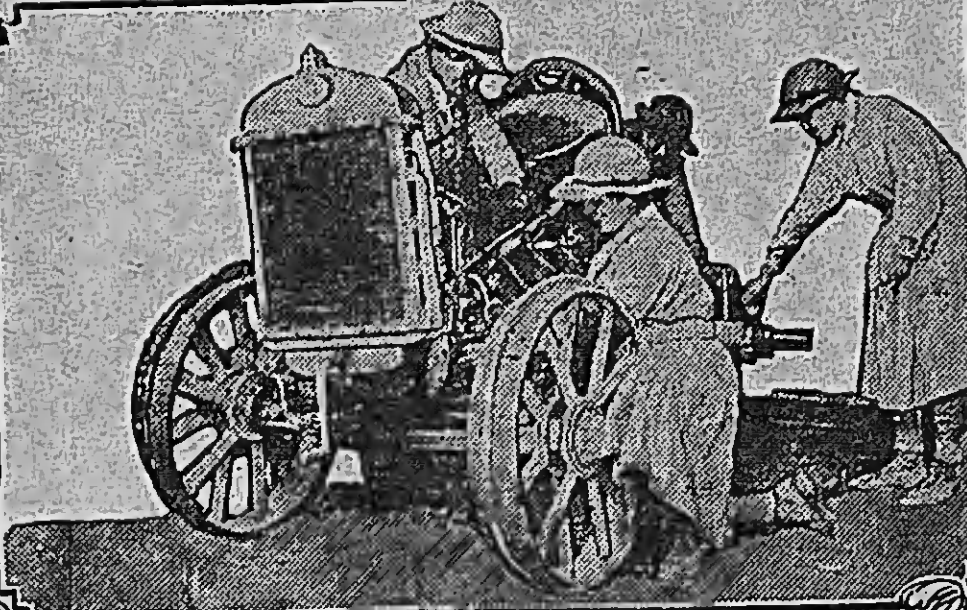
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Safeguarding American War-Workers



WOMAN AT WORK IN A SHELL-FILLING FACTORY



A TRACTOR BEING OVERHAULED BY BRITISH WOMEN MECHANICS



WOMEN AND GIRLS DOING ROUGH WORK IN A NAVAL YARD

Great Britain, Early in Conflict, Learned the Importance of Maintaining Former Labor Standards

(From Women of the National Council of Defense.)

THE VIEW of the urgent necessity for prompt increase in the volume of production of nearly every article required for the conduct of the war, vigilance is demanded of all those in any way associated with industry lest the safeguards with which the people of this country have sought to protect labor should be unwisely and unnecessarily broken down.

This sentence sounds the keynote of the industrial policy of the two great divisions of the United States army—today placing numberless contracts of fabulous size and value—the ordnance department and the quartermaster's department. In "General Orders No. 13," from which this sentence is quoted, issued not long ago by the ordnance department and later adopted by the quartermaster general, are set forth in some detail the principles of this policy, and in no uncertain words the reason for its existence. "It is a fair assumption," it goes on to say, "that for the most part these safeguards are the mechanisms of efficiency. Industrial history proves that reasonable hours, fair working conditions, and a proper wage scale are essential to a proper production." Enlightened patriotism, in other words, demands not that the workers shall work long hours at top speed for the least possible wages, but that for the sake of output they shall make a steady reasonable expenditure of strength for a reasonable length of time under proper conditions. We have long heard these things demanded for the good of the workers, but now a new partnership has been formed. Efficiency and humanity go hand in hand.

From the line of our entrance into the war, the importance of conserving labor standards has been emphasized and re-emphasized by important officials in the government. The president himself, in welcoming at the White House the British labor commission which visited this country last spring, said that "nothing would be more deplorable" than "to set aside even temporarily the laws which have safeguarded the standards of labor and of life," when we are fighting in a cause which "means the lifting of the standards of life." Secretary Linker, as chairman of the council of defense in April of last year, stated in a letter addressed to the governors of the states a resolution passed by the council, "That the council of national defense urge upon the legislatures of the states, as well as all administrative agencies charged with the enforcement of labor and health laws, the great duty of maintaining the existing safeguards as to the health and welfare of workers, and that no departure from such present standards in state laws or state rulings affecting labor should be taken without the declaration of the council of national defense that such a departure is essential for the effective pursuit of the national defense." The council has since strongly reaffirmed this stand, and the woman's committee of the council has taken as its official standards for the employment of women, the standards

issued by the ordnance department, as part of General Orders No. 13. The departments of women in industry of the woman's committee throughout the country are doing and will do all in their power to put this indorsement into practical effect, with the co-operation of the department of women in industry of the woman's committee at Washington.

What are these standards, and why are standards for working women of such prime importance to the nation at this time? Proper conditions of woman's labor have always been of peculiar importance to the state. In peace times the United States Supreme court held that, for the sake of future generations, it was constitutional, to limit the working hours of women to eight hours a day. Today in wartime limitation of hours is important for an additional reason. Modern warfare is not fought in the trenches alone. The army at the front is helpless if the second line of defense, the army in factories, is not able to keep up production of supplies. In emphasizing the necessity of rigid enforcement of existing legal standards, and urging that "even where the law permits a nine or ten-hour day, effort should be made to restrict the work of women to eight hours," the ordnance department has in mind primarily the output of munitions. In urging the prohibition of night work, they state that "English investigators have found that night work for women involves proportionately larger costs for supervision and protection." The human cost of night work has long been known to social investigators. A world war has brought out its pecuniary extravagance.

The Saturday half holiday—"an absolute essential for women under all conditions"—adequate meal and rest periods, and one day's rest in seven, also find place in this government list of industrial standards. Even with the best will in the world, and despite the most ardent spirit of sacrifice, human beings cannot do continuous work without losing their efficiency. The English workers, who toiled such long hours at the beginning of the war, did so willingly for the sake of their soldiers. In the words of J. H. Thomas, member of the British labor commission to this country:

"We got reports of our lads being mowed down, unable to defend themselves, simply like rabbits in a hole, being mowed down all for want of munitions. You can quite understand that public sentiment was that we had to give them some protection, and our men and our women were working 14, 16, 18 and all manner of hours, 120 hours a week, not so much because they were compelled, don't get that into your heads, but because the very circumstances, the moral influence of doing something for these gallant lads to give them a chance compelled us all to forget hours and everything else."

"Now, as the war went on the sleepless returns showed an alarming increase. The general health of the people

was going down. Holidays you must remember were abandoned and the strain was beginning to be felt. The government set up a committee composed of employers, trade union representatives and government officials, an impartial tribunal. They came to the unanimous decision that long hours and Sunday labor were disastrous, not only to the health of the men and women, but to the efficiency of the service and they were unanimous in condemning long hours. And we say without hesitation, having regard to that experience, that it is uncommensurate, it is unwise and it is bad management to work men or women abnormally long hours because it does not pay in the end."

Proper regulation of hours alone, however, will not solve the problem. The ordnance department knows that it will not help production to limit hours if the men and women who work these hours are not secured in the fundamental necessities of life—if they are hungry, poorly clothed and improperly housed. Therefore, it is urged that standards of wages "already established in the industry and in the locality should not be lowered," "that minimum wage rates bear a constant relation to increases in the cost of living," and that, in the case of replacement of men by women, there should be equal pay for equal work. In justice to our soldiers at the front, the standards of the jobs they have left behind must not be lowered by these new recruits, who will, in increasing numbers, take their places in the industrial army.

British official estimates state that since the war began, some 1,400,000 women have directly replaced men, and some 600,000 are employed directly on munitions. The replacement of men by women has, comparatively, not been extensive in the United States as yet. But day by day we hear of new occupations entered, and old ones extended. Women are the reserve labor power of the nation, and, if the war goes on, will inevitably be called into industry in greater and greater numbers. Increasing demands will be made upon them, unless sacrifices will without doubt be demanded, short-sighted attempts will be made to break down labor laws. But because, in the light of England's experience, and of our own best industrial practice, we know that exhausted workers mean decreased production—and because in the case of women workers, they mean, too, a deterioration of the race, the people of the country must be guarded with that "vigilance" demanded by its chief of ordnance "lest the safeguards with which the people of our country have sought to protect labor should be unwisely and unnecessarily broken down."

Beyond All Doubt.
First Tramp—And are you very tired, Bill?
Second Tramp—Tired! Gee whizz, pard, I'm so tired that I could sleep peacefully in a bathtub.

On the Skirmish Line.
At Camp Grant several kitchen police had considerable sport with a rascal who was assisting in the peeling of potatoes for noon mess, when they persuaded the chief to ask this chap to go over to a neighboring barracks and borrow from the mess sergeant several yards of skid chain line on which to dry some fish cloths just washed out. He returned with a neatly wrapped parcel containing some white thread.

Perhaps, Some Day.
Patriotism and local pride may sometimes be stronger than geographical knowledge, and perhaps it is as well they should be. Such is the view in any case, of the teacher of the 8B grade in one of the schools of Indiana in which a young miss was required to name the capital of the United States. "Indianapolis," she replied. And the capital of Indiana came next. "That was easy, too," "Jefferson," she said. "Washington" in her mind, all right, however, for another question elicited the information that so is the president of the United States. "Well," she said, "he still keeps his picture on our stamps."

Nothing Doing.
Don't twist your tongue to say pretzel in Indiana, Indianapolis, lunchrooms, as the girls working at the counters have put it in ban on the word. Patrons of a dairy lunch in East Washington street, who have been accustomed to ordering coffee and a "pretzel," are being admonished by the counter "men" to say tea ring. "You're an American, aren't you?" the girls say. "You have seen on the movie screens what the Germans are and what they have been doing, haven't you? Then, don't say pretzel, because it's German and no German goes to here."—Indianapolis News.

FARMERS ARE WORKING HARDER
And using their feet more than ever before. For all these workers the frequent use of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-lath, increases their efficiency, and insures needed physical comfort. It takes the friction from the shoe, freshens the feet, and prevents tired, aching and blistered feet. Women everywhere are constant users of Allen's Foot-Ease. Don't get too sore, get Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold by dealers everywhere. 25c.—Advt.

Rights in Grass.
The fact that the tenant does not have the right to walk off and take the lawn with him when he moves from the premises was made clear in a decision handed down by Vice-Chancellor Leaming in Camden, N. J., the other day, deciding against a tenant who had created a lawn by spreading a layer of top soil, and who attempted later to carry it away.

Truth Recognized.
We have been told that food will win the war, munitions will win the war, ships will win the war, and are now prepared for the appearance of the startling theory that soldiers will win the war.—Toronto Mail.

Cuticura Complexions.
Nothing better than Cuticura Soap daily and Ointment as needed to make the complexion clear, scalp clean and hands soft and white. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Advt.

Boll Worm Came From India.
The pink boll worm, the worst enemy known to the cotton crop of India, probably originated there. Later it was found in Durum, Ceylon, Egypt and in almost every other cotton district on the globe.

Hate Straight Lines.
The straight line is an abomination to the Chinese. They endeavor to avoid it in their streets and buildings and have banished it completely where country field paths are concerned.

Not Feasible.
Hippopotamuses are said to be as good as pork, but the chances are that a lot of hippopotamus running about would mess up a back yard almost as much as chickens.—Marion Star.

Mexico's first woman aviator, Mrs. Encolina Mouray, has joined the government flying corps.

Farmers! Watch Your Stomachs In Hot Weather

We and Our Allies Are Depending Upon Your Strength To Supply Our Armies With Food.

You men who work long hours in the fields under a blazing sun—you've got to be big eaters, because your food is your strength, and now, more than ever, your strength is badly needed. So guard your health. Be sure and watch your stomach, for in the summer time nearly all illness can be traced to stomach and bowel complaint. You, yourself, know how liable a man is to sunstroke if he goes in the hot sun too soon after eating a nearly mid-day meal, and also how liable he is to sudden attacks of stomachic misery. So cool off in the shade before going back to work. Don't take chances.

Take care of your stomach, friend. You know you can't work well with your stomach out of fix. "Safety first," must be your motto, so send to your druggist and get a big box of EAT-ONIC, enough for yourself and family, yes, and the hired folks, too. It's the wonderful new compound for the quick relief of stomach and bowel misery. It was originated by H. L. Kramer, the man who made millions of people happy with his first great remedy, Cascarella.

Now, all you need do is to take a tablet or two of EATONIC after your meals. It's good—just like eating candy. Enjoy the quick, sure relief it brings—how almost instantly it relieves indigestion, heartburn, food-

repeating, sour stomach, and that puffed-up, bloated, lumpy feeling after eating. EATONIC will help you all to a pain-free stomach—a sweet, cool, comfortable stomach—in fact, never forget that they have stomachs. They never dreamed that anything could bring about such quick and wonderful results. Don't wait until the summer sicknesses of stomach and bowels weakens you—but start using EAT-ONIC today! Just one or two after meals; that's all.

Your health—your folks' health—is a matter of vital importance, not only to yourself, but also to the nation. And you know one can't be too careful of one's stomach and bowels during the hot spells.

EATONIC only costs a cent or two a day to use it—a big box 50 cents—no more. That is the price, and remember, EATONIC is absolutely guaranteed to do all we claim—in fact, more. It's the best Stomach Remedy you ever used.

You know your druggist; trust him then to make our guarantee good; if EATONIC fails in any way, take it back; he will refund your money. If your druggist does not keep it, drop us a postal and we will send it; you can pay when you get it. Address H. L. KRAMER, Pres. EATONIC REMEDY CO., 1018 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago.

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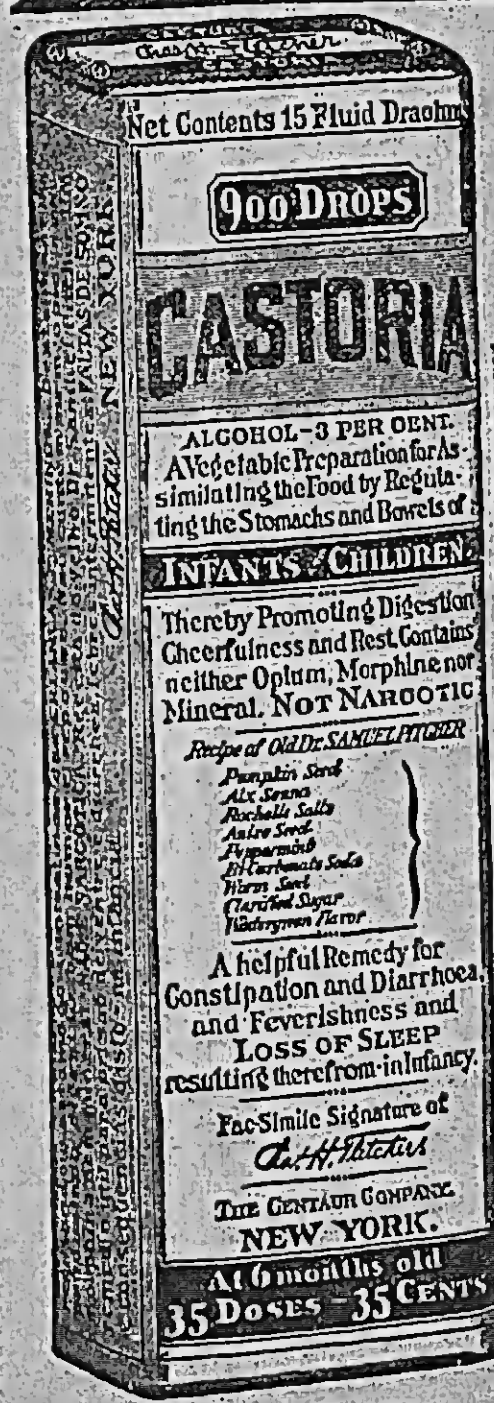
and other land at very low prices. Thousands of farmers from the U. S. or their sons are yearly taking advantage of this great opportunity. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools; markets; convenient climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

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In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

TREE MAN HAS NEGLECTED

For Some Reason, the Mulberry Was Never Given the Attention of Which it is Deserving.

Pliny says: "Of all the cultivated trees, the mulberry is the last that buds, which it never does until the cold weather is past, and it is therefore called the wisest of trees. But, when it begins to put forth buds, it dispatches the business in one night, and that with so much force that their breaking

forth may be evidently heard." In alluding to the black mulberry, Pliny observes that there is no other tree that has been so neglected by the wit of man, either in grafting or giving it names. Oddly enough, this observation holds good to the present day, for our nurserymen still offer for sale the black, or common, mulberry, and we are not aware of any varieties worthy of a varietal name, or even any variation from the wild type. We do not think this can be said of any other cultivated fruit.—Exchange.

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B. JOHNSON, EDITOR

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"OUR FLAG"

Plans For July of Fourth

To promote patriotic and universal observance of the Fourth of July, the State Council of Defense, through the Neighborhood Committee organization, has issued the following bulletin:

"The State Council of Defense by resolution calls upon its County organizations to insure a proper observance of Independence Day throughout the State of Illinois. The said resolution is as follows and should have your earnest and prompt attention:

Whereas, the coming Fourth of July, or Independence Day, will be the 142nd anniversary of the signing and promulgation of the Declaration of Independence which marked the birth of this nation; and

"Whereas, the United States is now at war to vindicate its nationhood, to maintain the rights of its citizens at home and abroad, and to preserve in the world both the ideals of which this nation was born and the principles embodied in its form of government; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the State Council of Defense of Illinois, that Independence Day should be especially observed this year throughout the state of Illinois in a manner befitting the high significance of the occasion, that is; with such of the day as will insure participation by all elements in each community and with ceremonies designed to stimulate patriotic feeling, thought and action among all citizens and to impress upon all alike, native as well as foreign born, the benefits, privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship, particularly in this time of war, and be it further

"Resolved, that the County Neighborhood Committees of the State Council of Defense, with the cooperation of County Executive committees and all cooperating agencies, be called upon to promote state wide observance of Independence Day in the spirit of this resolution."

Independence Day observance should be community observance in the fullest sense of the word. To that end, enlist if possible in each community the cooperation of all local agencies and organizations—official, religious, fraternal, civic, industrial (including labor), commercial, social and nationalistic or racial. Conspicuous participation by citizens of foreign extraction is especially advised. Morning services in every church of every denomination would be appropriate inauguration of the day. Secular programs should, if possible, provide for: Patriotic music and community singing, opening with the "Star Spangled Banner" and closing with "America" and including the national airs of the Allies; dramatic pledge to the flag by children, as practiced by the Boy Scouts; reading of the Declaration of Independence; a patriotic address; reading of some message from President Wilson to the people (his special message on Fourth of July if one should be issued.) When parades are provided, the flags of the Allies should have a place.

The Cumins' Gragnet

The enforcement of the "duty of every qualified citizens either to labor in a useful way or bear arms in defense of his country" is the declared purpose of an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill presented by Senator Albert B. Sumins of Iowa. Mr. Cumins would cause a registration to be made of all male citizens between ages of 18 and 45. Those accepted between 18 and 21 are not to be sent abroad at once, but will be provided with a uniform and assigned to some school for a course in military instruction. Mr. Cumins has so framed his amendment that every man's service will be utilized. Those physically fit and otherwise acceptable will be sent to active service in the field, while those rejected for the fighting forces will be assigned to other work necessary to the winning of the war.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS, ANTIOCH, ILL.

The Way to Success.

Nervous energy is back of that quality of enthusiasm which puts life and vigor into one's efforts. Energy is merely the basis of that spirit of ambition without which one is not impelled to strive for heights above the common level. It is inevitable that the man lacking in ambition and enthusiasm will remain where he is. He cannot and will not climb because he lacks the internal incentive, the spur and the driving power, by means of which energetic men push their way upward.—Physical Culture.

Seven Eclipses.

A romance of old wars might make much of a year that recorded seven eclipses solar and lunar. Eclipses counted for much in the dim years when fighting was men's most important business. Yet no one who lived in those days would have known that there were seven eclipses, so perhaps the heavenly portents would have exerted less than their due influence on human superstition.

Endurance Through Faith.

Human beings have endured unconquerable miseries and grown strong even as they suffered. And they have not only endured all things but hoped all things. No sadness when it came has been able to daunt the spirit which, looking beyond the present grief, has detected behind whatever horror of blackest cloud the clear shining of the sun or the benison of the stars of night.—Richard Burton in the Bellman.

Exercise That Rests the Mind.

Perhaps the best way to rest your thought mechanism is to indulge in muscular exercise, by which means you concentrate your nautical movements and indirectly rest your mind. To focus the attention upon muscular movements or upon some phase of physical activity is to relax the muscles which are concerned in the generation of thought and ideas. Relaxation is a better word for some sorts of rest.

Three Kinds of Sweet Odors.

Sweet odors are of three kinds—the floral, the animal and the balsamic. The first group includes all those derived from sweet-smelling flowers and plants; the second, those derived from musks and resins; the third, those derived from leaves and gums. The otto, or essential oil of perfume, is obtained in three several ways—distillation, maceration and enfleurage.

"We hear much of the vulgarity of the newly rich, but there's none of that in Tulsa. A Tulsa matron informs us that all new furniture will have to be bought to go with 'the new infant grand piano.'—Kansas City Star.



United States Tires are Good Tires

Tire-buying Economy

Your car must give greater service this year than ever before. It speeds up your work—increases your working power. The highest car economy lies in utmost service. The most economical tires are those which will give you greatest use of your car. That's just what United States Tires will do for you. You can depend on them for continuous service, —most mileage at lowest mileage cost. Equip with United States Tires. Our nearest Sales and Service Depot dealer will be glad to assist you in selection.

We know United States Tires are good tires. That's why we sell them.

WILLIAMS BROS.

E. J. DRUCE, Grayslake, E. L. WALD & CO., Lake Villa.



Announcement

TO THE VOTERS OF LAKE COUNTY:

I hereby announce my candidacy for nomination for office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the voters at the next primary.

In doing so I feel I may be pardoned in saying a few words about myself. I was born in Gurnee; am the son of J. R. Bracher who is a civil war veteran; have lived all my life in Lake county, and for the past two years have lived in Waukegan; am a graduate of a business college; was postmaster at Gurnee for thirteen years; have run a general merchandise store for the past twenty years, and I feel that my business experience and acquaintance in the county justifies me in submitting my candidacy to the people.

I respectfully ask your support.

ROY W. BRACHER.

ANTIOCH MILLING CO.

Try Our New

SANO

Brand Flour

Custom Grinding of All Kinds

Let us show you what we can do

Corner Main and Railroad Streets, Antioch

Are You Getting the Worth of Your Money in Fire Insurance?

If Not Call on

Johnson & Johnson

News Office, Antioch

Local and Personal Happenings

Buy your W. S. S., June 28.
Plan to spend the Fourth in Antioch.
Sulphur a bargain, at today's prices,
at Webb's.

Dr. Jarber, at Antioch Sunday, June
16 and June 30.

Russell Harden spent over Sunday
with relatives here.

Attend the Eastern Star dance to-
night.

Summer hats of all kinds and sizes, at
Webb's.

Plan to attend the Fourth of July
celebration in Antioch.

The calf donated to the Red Cross by
J. Barthel sold for \$73.50.

The Majestic Theatre is installing
new electric fans this week.

Mrs. Elsie Seymour of Milwaukee, is a
guest of Mrs. L. B. Grice this week.

Mr. Godman of Chicago was an over
Sunday visitor at the Methodist parson-
age.

All kinds of fun at the Fourth of July
celebration in Antioch. Come early and
stay late.

"The Honor System," the greatest
human story ever told. See it at the
Majestic Saturday.

Mrs. Geo. Kuhaupt was visiting her
mother and father at Jackson, Wis.,
the first of the week.

Alice Emmons and Marguerite Grice
spent a few days of this week with
friends in Waukegan.

Most Rev. Geo. W. Mundell will
give the confirmation at St. Peter's
church, Tuesday June 25, at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. A. C. Bettger and little daughter
Catherine, have been spending the
past two weeks with her mother, Mrs.
Wm. Hancock.

The dance given at Herman's Bluff
Lake resort, last Thursday evening for
the benefit of the Red Cross netted the
sum of \$180.30.

An ice cream social for the benefit of
St. Mary's church, Bristol, will be held
on Thursday evening, June 27. Every-
body cordially invited.

Mrs. C. F. Barthel is planning to
leave for Buffalo, N. Y., to join Mr.
Barthel who has been employed there
for the past several months.

The Ladies' Guild of the Episcopal
church, will meet with Mrs. Corbin
Wednesday, June 26, at 2 o'clock p. m.
Everybody invited. N. Morley, Sec'y.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blaisdell returned
last week from Jacksonville, Fla.,
where they spent the past winter, and
are now settled in their summer home
at Lake Catherine.

Mrs. Vida Mooney was given a sur-
prise last Saturday evening in honor of
her birthday anniversary. A number
of relatives were present and all had a
most enjoyable time.

Every member of Olson Camp R. N.
A. is invited to attend the next regu-
lar meeting, Tuesday evening, June 25.
There is going to be initiation cere-
monies and a good social time.

Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Zehren moved
their household furniture to the latter's
home at Flannigan, Ill., the first of the
week. They have not as yet decided
where they will locate another year.

"What the New York American says
about 'The Honor System' 'The Birth
of a Nation' at last eclipsed. The most
vital story ever put on the screen. See
it at the Majestic Saturday. Admis-
sion 15 and 25 cents.

Mrs. Wm. Hillbrand entertained a
number of friends at her cottage at
Crook Lake, Wednesday afternoon, in
honor of her birthday anniversary and
we have been told on the quiet that
judging from the appearance of the
crowd when all had assembled, each
had to be introduced to the other. All
unite in declaring it to have been one
of the most enjoyable occasions of the
season.

The large American flag at the M.
E. church was dedicated last Sunday
evening at 6:30. The Antioch band,
the boy scouts, the girl scouts and the
Camp-fire girls each having a part on
the program. Rev. Saunders made a
few appropriate remarks and as the
band played The Star Spangled Banner,
the flag was raised by Mrs. Wilbur
Ross, through whose efforts it was pro-
cured. The audience then all joined in
singing America, which concluded the
dedication ceremonies.

A little information gleaned from a
recent Royal Neighbor paper is printed
here for the benefit of our readers. The
assessment for which each member
is liable is levied the first day
of each month and if payment is not
made before the last day of the month
the member suspends herself by such
failure. At one time Camp recorders
could hold their books open a few days
longer, but the law now requires them
to close on the last day of each month
regardless of how many members are
likely to pay within the next few days.

June 28 is War Savings stamp day.
Fishing tackle, at Webb's.

Bertha James Gilber will sing at the
Majestic Saturday. First show 7:30.

Mrs. Lenora Hughes spent Sunday
with her son at the Great Lakes station.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson enter-
tained relatives from Waukegan Sat-
urday.

Misses Marie Jochenott and Mary
Pollock, of Chicago were home over
Sunday.

There will be a big Fourth of July
celebration in Stanton's grove at Anti-
och. Watch for particulars later.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lewis and daugh-
ter Roberta, and Mrs. Wm. Verrier and
daughters autted to Walworth Sunday.

Ernest Simpson, Piano Tuner for
Shea & Biddinger of Waukegan, will
tune pianos in Antioch. Leave your
orders with J. C. James.

Antioch Chapter, O. E. S., will give
a dance in the Antioch opera house on
Thursday evening, June 20. Don't
forget the date.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Gallger and little
daughter of Clio, Iowa, visited Antioch
relatives the latter part of last week
and the fore part of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dales and daughters of
Oregon, Ill., were guests at the Grice
home over Sunday, having come to the
Great Lakes Training Station to see
the husband of their eldest daughter.

Mrs. Emma Farnum of Norwood Park
spent the latter part of last week with
relatives at this place. Her mother,
Mrs. Turner returned home with her on
Monday for a short visit.

Dr. C. H. Barber, being engaged in
Government work will be in Antioch
hereafter on Sundays. His dates this
month (June) are the 16th and 30th.
Those wishing glasses please call at Dr.
J. Barber's on Sunday.

The Ladies Aid society of the M. E.
church will hold a summer bazaar on
Tuesday, July 23. All sorts of useful
and beautiful articles will be on sale.
Other attractions will be announced at
a later date. L. Hughes, Sec.

Mr. J. N. Paolini has not purchased
the Blank ice cream parlor as has been
reported. But will still continue in the
wholesale ice cream business and will
receive orders at the Lazaroni store.
Phone 137 J. Deliveries made.

Miss Anna Hucker, who has been
employed in Chicago for some time,
returned to her home here last Saturday.
She plans to leave next Saturday for
Dekalb, where she will attend summer
school, and expects to begin teaching
next fall, having already contracted to
take charge of the Hockaday school.

E. A. Blanke last week sold his ice
cream parlor to C. Lazaroni, who for-
mally conducted an ice cream parlor in
Waukegan. The new proprietor as-
sumed possession of the place Monday
morning and will be assisted by his
eldest son, Mrs. J. N. Paolini, who needs no
introduction to the people of Antioch.
Mr. Lazaroni intends to conduct an up-
to date place and with his previous ex-
perience in this line of business he is
sure to make a success of the venture.

Men's and boy's shoes worth the
money, at Webb's.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Shales on
Sunday, June 16, a daughter.

Laurel Powels of Chicago spent over
Sunday at the home of his parents, Mr.
and Mrs. C. A. Powles.

Howard Schlaymer of Milwaukee
accompanied Miss Viola Kuhaupt home
Friday night for a few days visit with
his aunt and uncle Mr. and Mrs. Geo.
Kuhaupt.

The Danish Society will hold a basket
picnic on the East Shore of Lake,
on Sunday, June 23. Ladies please
bring lunch for two. Baskets will be
sold and the proceeds from them will
be donated to the Red Cross. Every
body invited.

CLASSIFIED
DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE—A No. 1 grade buggy,
nearly new. C. E. Blunt.

FOR SALE—One new milch cow and
calf. D. A. Williams.

WANTED—A farm of 40 to 60 acres
with good buildings. Inquire at this
office.

FOR SALE—An a 1 Studebaker auto
in good condition. Inquire of Chas.
Powles. 40tf

FOR SALE—A good gentle driving
horse in good condition. Inquire of
West Loper, Lake Catherine. 2w

FOR SALE—International corn plant-
ers, cultivators, mowers, side delivery
rakes and hay loaders at prices that are
right. C. F. Richards, Agent Antioch.

LOST—On the road between Russell
and Wilmet, Sunday, June 16, a grip
containing camera and other things.
Reward paid for return to R. L. Nellis,
Russell, Ill.

FOR SALE—Entire threshing outfit
consisting of engine, separator and
water tank. Cheap. Louis Ruschew-
ski, Lake Villa, Ill., East side Deep
Lake. 41w4

MAJESTIC
THEATER

Saturday, June 22,
An All Star Cast

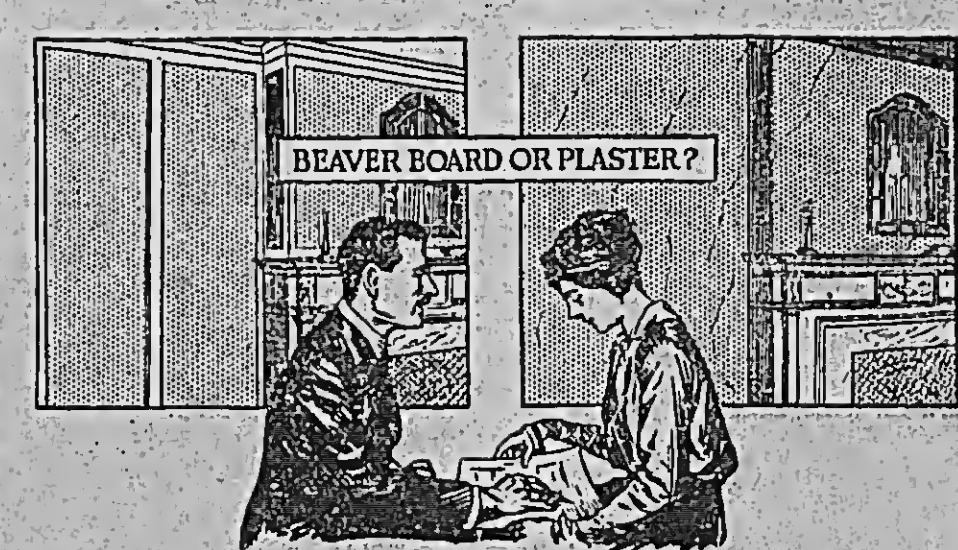
The Honor System
In Eight Parts

Sunday, June 23,
Crane Wilbur

The Painted Lie

Wednesday, June 26,
All Star Cast

The Undying Flame

BEAVER BOARD
FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS

The Time To Choose

Choose Beaver Board now rather than later
when the plaster is cracked and falling off.

Surely you have read the handwriting on other
people's walls. Surely you know there never
was a plastered house without cracked walls and
ceilings.

Choose Beaver Board and Stop Taking Chances. Choose
this knotless, crackless manufactured lumber in big, sturdy
panels, and end this croaking wall problem forever. You'll
have walls and ceilings as permanent as your woodwork
and hardwood floors.

There's no end to the beautiful decorative effects you
can have with Beaver Board. Beaver Board will last as
long as the building, and that's more than you can say of
plaster.

Choose Beaver Board for its economy. With its small
original labor cost, and its minimum upkeep, Beaver
Board is a most economical building material.

If you are choosing your home materials why not have
a helpful talk with us?

Antioch Lumber and Coal Company.

HUSBAND SHOTS
RICH INTRUDER

Cleveland Oil Promoter Kills Man
Found in Attic of His
House.

DAUGHTER IS WITNESS

Tragedy Occurs When Man Changes
His Plans and Returns Home
Without Informing Wife of
His Early Arrival.

Cleveland.—A formal charge of mur-
der has been lodged against Elmer
Hupp, wealthy oil promoter of Cleve-
land, O., who shot and killed Charles
L. Joyce, also wealthy, and connected
with a leading clothing firm in New
York city, when he found Joyce in the
Hupp home at Lakewood, a fashionable
Cleveland suburb.

Immediately after the shooting Hupp
informed the police and surrendered.
He is at liberty under \$35,000 bail pend-
ing the trial, in which his wife and thir-
teen-year-old daughter, who witnessed
the tragedy, will be important factors.

In a statement after his release
Hupp said: "Everybody makes mis-
takes. I guess we have made ours. I
am now going back to my wife and
daughter."

Joyce, according to the Cleveland pol-
ice, was thirty-five years of age and
lived at Brantford, a district known in
Cleveland as the "millionaire colony,"
which, although located within the city
limits of Cleveland, is a separate mu-
nicipality.

Hupp Changed His Mind.
According to the story related to the
police by Hupp, he left home several
days before the tragedy on a business
trip to Chicago and Kansas City. Af-
ter reaching Chicago he changed his
plans and started for home without in-
forming his wife. On the evening of
the tragedy he heard a strange noise
soon after entering his house and
rushed to his wife's apartments. There,
Hupp informed the police, he found
Mrs. Hupp and asked if she was alone.
She said she was.

Hupp told the officers that he heard
a noise in the attic and started up the
stairs to investigate, when he met
Joyce. He opened fire immediately,
three bullets taking effect in Joyce's
body and causing instant death.

Mrs. Hupp is an unusually attractive
woman eight years younger than her
husband, who is forty years of age. She
failed to make any explanation to her
husband in an effort to account for the
presence of Joyce in their home.

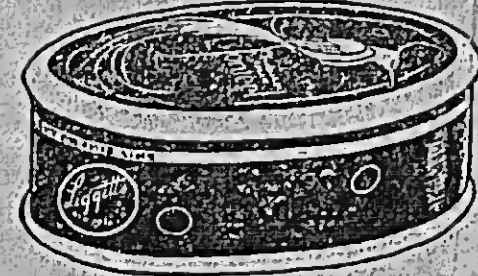
PAID HIS DEBT OF HONOR
Kansas Lawyer Struggles Nine Years
to Wipe Out Moral
Obligation.

Fort Scott, Kan.—Attorney J. I.
Sheppard of this town recently made
the last payment on his debt of honor.
The law declared the debt legally
blotted out years ago, but Sheppard
considered it a moral obligation, and
paid every cent of it.

When the First National bank of
Fort Scott failed nine years ago notes
totalling \$17,500, given by Sheppard
were among the bank's papers. Under
the receivership the debt was compro-
mised for \$3,000 and Sheppard
mortgaged his home to pay that
amount. He declared at the time that
he would pay the balance, even though
it had been "legally" paid by court pro-
ceedings.

The first payment, amounting to \$7-
500, was made in 1914. In the follow-
ing year he paid \$2,500, and a payment
of equal size recently wiped out the
obligation.

Another Human Ostrich.
Shawano, Wis.—When surgeons per-
formed an operation on James Pop-
pendorf, a feeble-minded man sent here
for treatment, they discovered that his
stomach, among other things, contain-
ed a glass tube from a thermometer,
a pipe stem and a buttonhook over
six inches long. The point of this
book had protruded through the walls
of the stomach.

Thorough
Cleanliness

is the first step in the proper
care of the skin and for this
every woman should regularly
use a good cold cream,

Cold Cream
Jontel

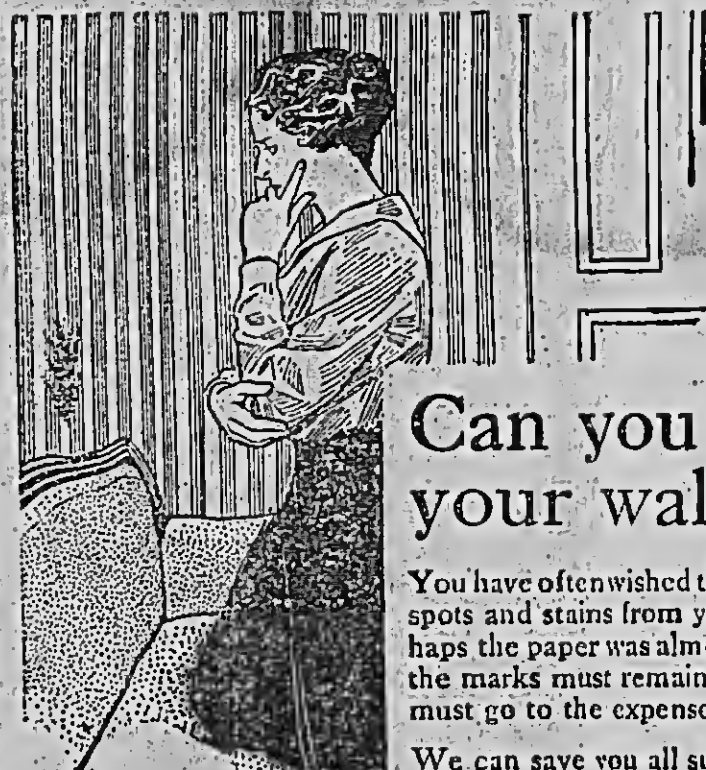
is as fine and pure a cold
cream as can be made and
not grow hair.

Delightfully perfumed with
the costly new odor of 26
flowers—Jontel.

50c at

King's Drug Store

Exclusive Agents

Can you wash
your walls?

You have often wished that you could remove
spots and stains from your wall paper. Per-
haps the paper was almost new. In that case
the marks must remain an eye-sore, or you
must go to the expense of repapering.

We can save you all such annoyances. In
place of this unsanitary wall paper, we
recommend that you use

The Guaranteed
DEVOE Velour Finish

It is an oil paint that gives to walls a beauti-
ful, soft, water-color effect. If it becomes
soiled, wash it with soap and water.

Besides being a thoroughly sanitary finish
for your walls and ceilings, Devoe Velour
Finish also offers artistic possibilities that
cannot be obtained with wall paper. Also,
it is more economical—lasts longer than
wall paper.

We guarantee every can of Devoe we sell.
Our customers tell us it gives them perfect
satisfaction and that it is very easy to apply.

Be sure to ask us for the new booklet—
"Harmony in the Home."

WILLIAMS BROS. ANTIOCH STORE

ANTIOCH DEPARTMENT STORE

ANTIOCH,

ILLINOIS

PAINT DEVOE PAINT

TRUMAN'S FOREST KING

No. 2579

Will make the season of 1918 at my
barn in Antioch, Ill.

SERVICE FEES, \$10.00
HENRY HERMAN.

A Cigar of Merit

"EL RECTOR"

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Factory 2201-2203 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill. PHIL. C. NIEMAN, Maker
Phone Canal 4478
OFFICE, 1204 S. LEAVITT ST.

Subscribe for The Antioch News

U. S. WILL SEND MEN TO CONQUER

Soldiers and Material to Be Rushed to France, Poincare Told by Wilson.

WE MUST INSURE VICTORY

President Says Forces of Freedom Must Triumph—Victory Peace Is the Only Kind America Will Consider.

Washington, June 17.—The purpose of the United States to send men and materials to France until "any temporary inequality of force is entirely overcome" was reiterated by President Wilson in replying to a message from President Poincare on the anniversary of the landing of the first American troops in Europe.

The president's cablegram, made public by the state department, said: "Your telegram was certainly conceived in the highest and most generous spirit of friendship, and I am sure that I am expressing the feeling of the people of the United States as well as my own when I say that it is with increasing pride and gratification that they have seen their forces under General Pershing more and more actively co-operating with the forces of liberation on French soil."

"It is their fixed and unalterable purpose to send men and materials in steady and increasing volume until any temporary inequality of force is entirely overcome and the forces of freedom made overwhelming, for they are convinced that it is only by victory that peace can be achieved and the world's affairs settled upon a basis of enduring justice and right."

Messages of congratulations on the anniversary of his arrival in France addressed to General Pershing, commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces, by President Poincare of France and General Foch were made public here on Friday by General March, chief of staff.

The messages are as follows: From President Poincare: "The anniversary of your arrival in France furnishes a happy occasion to address my warmest congratulations to you and the valiant troops which you command, and who have so admirably conducted themselves in the recent battles. I beg you to receive the assurance of my best wishes for the continuation of your success."

From General Foch: "A year ago brought to us the American sword. Today we have seen it strike. By it our hearts are more closely united than ever."

General Pershing's reply to President Poincare, received in official dispatches from France, said: "Allow me, sir, to thank you for the kind message you sent me on the occasion of the anniversary. The enthusiastic reception which Paris gave us a year ago has been extended since then to the American army by all your people. Today our armies are united in affection and resolution, full of confidence for the final success which will crown this long struggle for liberty and civilization."

HENRY FORD IN SENATE RACE

Accepts Indorsement of Michigan Democrats at Request of President.

Washington, June 15.—Henry Ford decided on Thursday to accept the Democratic indorsement for nomination for senator from Michigan after being urged to do so by President Wilson.

Mr. Ford issued this statement: "At President Wilson's request, I have decided to accept the nomination for senator from Michigan, if tendered to me. Realizing that there are exceptional opportunities for service to our people during the present and coming reorganization, I am ready and willing to do everything I possibly can to assist our president in this great work. Every man must expect to make great future sacrifices and be prepared to serve wherever the greatest need exists."

AUSTRIAN WARSHIP IS SUNK

Italian Torpedo Boats Destroy Dreadnaught and Another One Damaged in Raid on Naval Base.

Venice, June 14.—One Austrian dreadnaught was destroyed and a second one damaged in the torpedo attack made by Italian torpedo boats upon an Austrian naval division near the Dalmatian Islands, it was stated in an official communication by the chief of staff of the Italian navy. The attack, made by Commanders Rizzo and Luigi de Milazzo, with two small Italian torpedo boats, was delivered at dawn Monday.

Rickenbacker Is U. S. Ace. With the American Aces in France, June 18.—Edith Rickenbacker, America's daredevil auto racer driver and now an aviator with the American armies has become America's second ace.

Bopp Pays Fine. Oakland, Cal., June 18.—Property here owned by Franz Bopp, former German consul, and now serving a prison term, was attached by the federal government in a move to collect a fine of \$10,000.

FOURTH LOAN FOR 6 BILLIONS

McAdoo Says Certificates of Indebtedness Will Precede Liberty Loan.

WILL BEAR 4 1-2 PER CENT

Secretary of the Treasury Announces Program for the Next Four Months—Banks Asked to Aid.

Washington, June 18.—The government's financial program for the next four months was disclosed on Sunday night by Secretary McAdoo's announcement that in preparation for the fourth Liberty loan, to be floated probably in October, about \$8,000,000,000 certificates of indebtedness will be issued. They will be offered in blocks of \$750,000,000 each every two weeks beginning June 25.

Every national bank and trust company is asked to assist the government by subscribing 5 per cent of its gross resources monthly.

The certificates will bear 4 1/2 per cent interest, like those preceding the third Liberty loan, and will have varying maturity periods, not exceeding four months.

The announcement of this program indicates that the fourth Liberty loan will be for at least \$8,000,000,000, the exact amount depending on government expenditures in the next four months.

The treasury already has estimated these roughly at about \$12,000,000,000 between July 1 and next January 1.

The sale of certificates under the plan in effect during the last year amounts virtually to borrowing in advance from banks on projected popular war loans or tax collections, and periodically refunding these short-term obligations in long-term Liberty bonds.

Depository banks make 2 1/2 per cent net, the difference between the 4 1/2 per cent interest paid by the government, and the 2 per cent from the deposits.

HUNS KILL 10,000 RUSS

Members of Red Guard Almost Wiped Out by Germans West of Taganrog.

Amsterdam, June 18.—General Knoerzer in a telegram to General Elchhorn, the German commander in the Ukraine, reports, according to a message from Kiev, that forces of about 10,000 bolshevik Red guards, commanded by Czech officers, have been almost wiped out by German troops to the west of Taganrog, a Russian town in the territory west of Azov. The bolshevik troops, it is announced, coming from Lelak, landed on the Ukraine coast of the Sea of Azov and were advancing toward Taganrog. More than 3,000 dead bolshevik soldiers were counted and this did not include the bodies of those drowned. General Knoerzer claims the losses of the Germans were slight.

YANKS SUNK 28 SUBMARINES

American Navy Has Destroyed Above Number of U-Boats Since January 1.

Pemberton, Mass., June 18.—"Since January 1 our navy has sunk 28 German submarines and our sailors should have the credit for it," declared United States Senator John W. Weeks, member of the senate military affairs committee, in addressing the Massachusetts Laundry Owners' association here. "I believe when a heroic deed is done it should be made public," he added.

U. S. TRUCK IN RIVER; 3 DIE

Seventeen Soldiers Injured When Machine Goes Through Bridge 18 Miles From Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga., June 18.—Three soldiers were killed and seventeen others were seriously injured Sunday when an army motor truck fell through a bridge into the Etowah river in Cherokee county, 18 miles northwest of Atlanta. All the men were from Camp Gordon.

McADOO IN WEST FOR HEALTH

Secretary of the Treasury Has Throat Affliction—Destination Not Announced.

Washington, June 18.—Secretary McAdoo left White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on Sunday for an unannounced destination in the West to spend several weeks recuperating from throat illness.

Nab Official in Spy Case

London, June 17.—A prominent official of the government was arrested in connection with the case of former Lord Mayor Sir Joseph Jonas of Sheffield, accused of giving information to the enemy.

Yanks Bag Hun Airmen

With the American Army in France, June 15.—Two German airplanes were destroyed and another apparently driven down out of control on Thursday by American aviators on the Toul front.

TELL IT TO THE MARINES!



2 NORSE SHIPS SUNK FAVORS WORK LAW

HUN. SUBMARINE SINKS NORWEGIAN VESSELS OFF U. S.

Crews of Both Vessels Picked Up by British Vessel—80 Tons of Copper Taken by U-Boat.

New York, June 14.—Two Norwegian steamships, the Vindeggen and Hecarik Lund, were sunk by a German submarine when about two hundred miles east of Cape Charles, Va., on last Saturday and Monday, respectively. This brings the total of vessels sunk by U-boats since they began their campaign in these waters to 18.

The crews, totaling 68 men, were brought here by a British steamship, which picked them up at sea after they had been sent adrift in their small boats.

Eighty tons of copper ingots, part of the cargo of the Vindeggen, were taken aboard the U-boat before the steamship was sunk by bombs.

The vessel was stopped by the submarine on June 8 and the crew was obliged to unload the copper into the ship's small boats and transfer it to the U-boat. Then the small boats were taken in tow until the Hecarik Lund was sighted on June 10.

The Hecarik Lund was from Norfolk for New York. Stopped by the submarine, the crew of this ship was likewise ordered into small boats and the ship sent to the bottom by bombs. The two crews were taken in tow and when the British vessel was sighted, according to their story, the submarine took them adrift and submerged.

The Vindeggen was bound here from a South American port, her copper consigned to the American Smelting and Refining company.

BEEF RATION FOR THE U. S.

People Asked Not to Buy More Than One and One-Quarter Pounds Weekly for Each Person.

Washington, June 14.—To meet the needs of the American and allied armies and the civilian populations of France, Great Britain and Italy, the American people were asked by the food administration on Wednesday to place themselves on a limited beef ration from now until next September 15.

Householders were requested not "under any circumstances" to buy more than one and one-quarter pounds of clear beef weekly, or one and one-half pounds, including the bone, for each person in the household.

"The demand for beef for our army, the armies of the allies and their civilian populations for this summer," said the food administration's announcement, "is beyond our present surplus."

U. S. IS FOR AMERICANS ONLY

Secretary Daniels, in Thrilling Flag Day Speech, Appeals for Wholehearted Allegiance.

Albany, N. Y., June 17.—Warning that America is for Americans alone and that the day for aliens among us is passed, Secretary of the Navy Joseph Daniels delivered a thrilling appeal for wholehearted allegiance to the flag here at Flag day exercises. He declared the place for every man who prefers to live in America is at the ballot box on election day, and in the American uniform in the day of crisis.

O'Leary Arrested in West

New York, June 18.—Jeremiah A. O'Leary, a fugitive from justice since the eve of the date set for his trial on a charge of violating the espionage net, was arrested at Sarn, Wash., and is on his way back to New York.

Mrs. Busch Asks for Her Property

Washington, June 18.—One of the first steps taken by Mrs. A. Busch and her attorney, who went to Europe to bring her home, will be to apply to the alien property custodian for the return of her property.

WILSON APPROVES MARYLAND'S COMPULSORY REGULATION

President Urges Nation-Wide Movement to Supplement Marshal Crowder's Order.

Washington, June 15.—President Wilson has approved a nation-wide compulsory work movement to supplement Provost Marshal General Crowder's "work or fight" regulations.

In a letter to Governor Harrington of Maryland, made public here Thursday night, the president endorsed adoption by other states of the Maryland compulsory work law, under which the "work or fight" principle is made applicable to all men between the ages of eighteen to fifty.

The president's letter to Governor Harrington follows:

"Your letter of May 21 calls my attention to the proposal for a nation-wide movement based upon the principles embodied in the Maryland compulsory work law."

"I can say without hesitation that I am heartily in accord with any movement intended to bring every citizen to a full realization of his responsibilities as a participant in this war."

"Upon our entrance into the war, I called upon our citizens to mobilize their energies for its prosecution in every way that was possible."

"The response has been exceedingly gratifying. The slogan 'work or fight' has everywhere been taken up as a satisfactory expression of the spirit of the people."

"The instances of failure to appreciate this force and significance have been few."

"It is only natural, however, that those few cases should excite the feeling that the spirit of the community should in some way be enforced by law upon those not willing to co-operate of their own initiative."

"The memorandum which you have prepared points out how wisely Maryland has acted in this matter. I particularly admire the care the Maryland legislature has taken to be just in the provisions of the law, which protect the honest workman in his rights and privileges."

"I assume the safeguards of this legislation against the possibility of abuse include the maintenance of those standards and working conditions which the council of national defense and the national war labor board have set up as indispensable to the nation's full productive efficiency."

"I hope that it will be possible to duplicate the action and experience of Maryland in other states."

GIVE WOMEN VOTE—WILSON

President Says He Hopes Senate Will Pass Amendment at This Session.

Washington, June 15.—President Wilson expressed the hope that the senate would pass the woman suffrage amendment at the present session of congress. His attitude was made known in a reply to a memorial from the French Union for Woman Suffrage, which asked him to proclaim the principles of woman suffrage as one of the fundamental rights of the future.

"It is my earnest hope," the president said, "that the senate of the United States will give an unmistakable answer to this question by passing the suffrage amendment to the federal constitution before the end of the session."

Nurses March in Chicago

Chicago, June 18.—Twenty-two hundred nurses—graduates and students—made an appeal to the public of Chicago for Red Cross nurses for France. The nurses presented every hospital and training school in the city.

Night Air Raid on Paris

Paris, June 18.—Most of those injured in Saturday night's air raid on Paris had disregarded the official warnings not to walk the streets or look out of their windows. American ambulances aided the wounded.

U. S. INDICTS FOUR IN CONTRACT PLOT

Department of Justice Makes Serious Charges Against Men.

CLAIM TO HAVE INFLUENCE

Alleged to Have Offered to Obtain Government Work Provided Firm Split Profits—Federal Agents Raid Many Concerns.

Washington, June 10.—Sensational disclosures of alleged graft conspiracy in connection with government contracts were made on Monday by the department of justice in announcing the indictment in Philadelphia of John Fleming, John T. Cavanaugh, Eugene Sullivan and Joseph Kohn.

These men are charged with having offered to obtain for the Quaker City Lincolnton company, Philadelphia, a contract for 100,000 army raincoats, provided the contract split profits for the use of their "influence."

The department severely scored the practices of "contingent fee contractors," and promised to round up numbers of these men in Washington, New York and other cities.

Late Monday agents of the department and officers of the military and naval intelligence spread a net over all sections of the country. Private papers of hundreds of corporations having contractual relations with the government were examined.

The four men arrested fell into a trap set by the government. B. A. Blittan, president of the raincoat company, having disclosed to the government the improper proposals, the four men were induced to come to Washington to draw up with Blittan a formal contract under which a commission was to be paid.

The sum of \$500 in cash was to be exacted of Blittan for "the benefit of an officer in the quartermaster's corps," who, the four men assured the raincoat manufacturer, "had" to be "fixed."

Blittan paid over the \$500, it was stated, and the money was declared to have been found on Fleming. Kohn was arrested at Boston.

They were all indicted by the grand jury for conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States. In addition to the announcement that search is being made of the records of all manufacturers with contractual relations with the government the statement adds:

"There is no intention to interfere with legitimate relationship between manufacturers and various departments of the government over contracts, but the manufacturer must deal directly with the department and not through a middleman or agents employed on a contingent fee basis."

"The instances of failure to appreciate this force and significance have been few."

"It is only natural, however, that those few cases should excite the feeling that the spirit of the community should in some way be enforced by law upon those not willing to co-operate of their own initiative."

"The memorandum which you have prepared points out how wisely Maryland has acted in this matter. I particularly admire the care the Maryland legislature has taken to be just in the provisions of the law, which protect the honest workman in his rights and privileges."

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"I hope that it will be possible to duplicate the action and experience of Maryland in other states."

SUNDAY CIVIL BILL PASSED

House Passes Measure Carrying \$1,751,701,000 for Ships, and \$50,000,000 for President.

Washington, June 10.—The sundry civil bill, carrying \$1,751,701,000 for the shipbuilding program, \$50,000,000 for the president's emergency war fund, and \$1,250,000 for the committee on public information, was passed on Monday by the house without a record vote. It now goes to the senate. The measure carries a total of \$2,015,000,000, of which more than \$2,000,000 was added by the house, including the funds for the president and the information committee and \$1,000,000 for Mississippi river flood control.

U. S. TO HIRE WAR WORKERS

President in Proclamation Calls on Employers to Cease Private Hiring August 1.

Washington, June 10.—All employers engaged in war work were urged in a statement by President Wilson on Monday to refrain after August 1 from recruiting unskilled labor in any manner except through the United States employment service recently organized by the department of labor. The labor forces were called upon by the president "to respond loyally and heretofore to any calls issued by this agency for voluntary enlistment in essential industry."

U. S. Seizes Busch Millions

Washington, June 19.—All of the property in this country of Mrs. Adolphus Busch, valued at millions of dollars, was ordered seized by Allen Property Custodian Palmer. Mrs. Busch was recently in Germany and is now in Cuba on her way to America. Her home is in St. Louis.

Fall Kills Two Flyers

Clarksdale, Miss., June 19.—Lieut. F. W. Heller and Sergt. Eugene Chapman were killed when the airplane in which they were flying from Park field, near Memphis, Tenn., to Camp Shelly, Miss., fell from a height of 100 feet.

General Wood's New Command

Washington, June 19.—Orders directing Gen. Leonard F. Wood to take command at San Francisco have been revoked and substitute orders issued, directing him to remain at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas.

THE MAKING OF A FAMOUS MEDICINE

How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Is Prepared For Woman's Use.

A visit to the laboratory where the successful remedy is made impresses even the casual looker-on with the reliability, accuracy, skill and cleanliness which attends the making of this great medicine for woman's ills.

Over 350,000 pounds of various herbs are used annually and all have to be gathered at the season of the year when their natural juices and medicinal substances are at their best.

The most successful solvents are used to extract the medicinal properties from these herbs.

Every utensil and tank that comes in contact with the medicine is sterilized and as a final precaution in cleanliness the medicine is pasteurized and sealed in sterile bottles.

It is the wonderful combination of roots and herbs, together with the skill and care used in its preparation which has made this famous medicine so successful in the treatment of female ills.

The letters from women who have been restored to health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which we are continually publishing attest to its virtue.

DOG A PROBLEM IN ENGLAND

Diminishing Food Supply Makes Canine Industry Difficult One From War Standpoint.

The British government is wrestling with the problem of what to do with dogs, in view of the rapidly diminishing stocks of food. It seems settled that the number of dogs is to be reduced. There are hardly any dog biscuits left, and no more will be manufactured, as the low grade flour from which they are made is wanted for the textile trades.

Bonar Law, Chancellor of the exchequer, refused to include a heavy tax on dogs in his budget, which he introduced in the last week of April. His friends said that such a tax would kill dog-breeding as an industry, and would work unequally between rich and poor. The poor man's dog would be sacrificed, while the pampered pet would flourish.

Now the alternative proposal is to prohibit the breeding of dogs during the war except under license. The effect of this would be to allow the perpetuation of pedigreed breeds, which have taken many years and large sums of money to produce, and also useful dogs, like sheep dogs and army dogs. The breeding of mongrels and probably of purely fancy dogs would be prohibited.

There will be no interference with people who already have dogs. They will in the future need all their ingenuity to keep pets fed.

Foggy in Camp

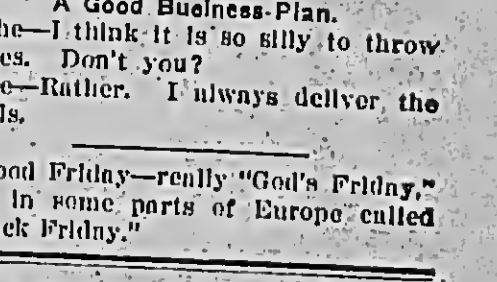
It was an unusually foggy morning at Camp Grant. The soldiers were in line as usual ready for drilling, but the sergeant noticed that somebody was out of place, he being quite a distance away. He called to him to get in line, but no answer was received nor did the object stir. After calling and motioning to him several times he walked up to him, when to his dismay he found he had been talking to a post.

A Good Business Plan

She—I think it is so silly to throw kisses. Don't you?
He—Rather. I always deliver the goods.

Good Friday—really "God's Friday,"

—is in some parts of Europe called "Black Friday."



Better Off if you drink INSTANT POSTUM instead of coffee.

Postum is nutritious, healthful, economical, delicious and American.

TRY IT FOR EVERY GOOD REASON

Outbreak in Ireland Was Planned by Bernstorff

Press Bureau Bares Details of Series of Conspiracies.

HELP FROM AMERICANS

Many's Purpose Was to Obtain Submarine Bases on Ireland's Coast—Documents Disclose Connection Between Sinn Fein and Germany.

London.—Germany's untiring efforts to foment revolution in Ireland with the aid of the Sinn Fein are laid bare in a statement from the official press bureau, reviewing the phase of the Irish political situation since the beginning of the war.

After the rebellion of Easter week, 1916, plans were made for a revolt in 1917, but this miscarried because of American entry into the war and Germany's inability to send troops to Ireland. An uprising in Ireland was planned for this year after the German offensive in the west had been successful and when Great Britain presumably would be stripped of troops.

Concerning the recent arrests in Ireland, the statement says, "the facts and documents for obvious reasons, cannot be disclosed at this time, nor can the means of communication between Germany and Ireland."

One phase of every plan called for the establishment of submarine bases in Ireland. In the present circumstances, it is added, no other course was open to the government "if useless bloodshed was to be avoided and the duties to its allies fulfilled, but to inform the authors and abettors of this criminal intrigue."

German Government in Plot.

The statement from the press bureau follows:

"The revolutionary movement in Ireland which culminated in the arrest of a considerable number of persons last week consisted of two closely related series of activities. Attempts by the German government to foment rebellion in Ireland and preparations in Ireland to carry these attempts into action."

The story of the active connection between the leaders of the Sinn Fein movement and the Germans, as disclosed by documents in possession of the British government, falls into two parts—the period prior to and the period since the abortive Irish rebellion of Easter, 1916.

The events of the first period can be told in some detail, but the second period, which concerns recent events, permits of no more than a summary, as a full statement of the facts and documents in possession of the government would disclose the names of persons who stood by the government and also the channels of communication through which the German government was acting and which it would not be in the public interest to reveal at present.

American Carried Messages.

"The story begins as early in the war as November 6, 1914, when Herr Zimmermann transmitted through Count von Bernstorff a message from Sir Roger Casement (later captured in Ireland and executed) asking that a messenger, a native-born American if possible, be sent to Ireland with word that everything was favorable. He was to carry no letter, for fear of arrest. Casement also asked that an Irish priest should be sent to Germany with the assistance of the German legation in Norway to work in prison camps to corrupt Irish prisoners of war. The priest was a certain Father John T. Nicholson, an American citizen of Irish birth. He reached Germany safely, and two found him in January, 1915, transmitting messages to America."

According to a report of Capt. von Papen (German military attaché in Washington), dated December 5, 1914, verbal assurances were sent in response to Casement's request that an excellent impression had been produced in Ireland. In the beginning of 1914 the plot ripened and on February 10 of that year Count von Bernstorff sent to a covering address in Rotterdam a dispatch signed with the name of Skel, one of his principal American agents.

The dispatch included an extract from the report of John Devoy, head of the Clan-na-Gael, to the effect that action in Ireland could not be postponed much longer since he feared the arrest of the leaders. It had been decided, he said, to begin action on Easter Saturday, and he urged that arms and munitions be in Limerick by that date.

Bernstorff Set Date.

"Later in the same month von Bernstorff, following his usual practice, surreptitiously attached to a message to Berlin passed by the American government, a note fixing Easter Saturday for the rising and urging the dispatch of munitions. On March 4 von Jagow (German foreign minister) replied that the arms would be landed in Tralee bay, and asked that the necessary arrangements be made in Ireland through Devoy. On March 14 von Bernstorff replied that the Irish agreed and that full details were being sent to Ireland by messenger."

The next day von Bernstorff telegraphed the code to be used between

the Germans and the rebels while the arms were in transit, and explained that a submarine might safely enter Dublin bay and go as far as Pigeon House without encountering nets.

"On March 26 von Jagow replied that the arms would be sent and that a special code word would be used every night as the introduction to the German wireless press service. In a message from von Bernstorff to Berlin the Germans were assured that there were numerous private wireless receiving stations in Ireland."

"On April 18 and April 19 urgent messages were sent from America to Berlin fixing the delivery of arms for the evening of Easter Sunday, pressing for the landing of German troops and asking for an air raid on England and a naval attack on the English coast. These attacks actually took place between April 24 and 26."

"It was declared to be the hope of the rebels and their German and American friends to blockade Irish ports against England and establish bases in Ireland for German submarines."

"The rebellion broke out a day later than scheduled, on Easter Monday, April 24, but, as the world is aware, German support miscarried and it ended in complete failure. The report of the royal commission on the rebellion in Ireland states:

"It is now a matter of common notoriety that the Irish volunteers had been in communication with the authorities in Germany and were for a long time known to have been supplied with money through Irish-American societies. This was so stated in public by John MacNeill, former president of the Sinn Fein, on November 8, 1914. It was suspected long before the outbreak that some of the money came from German sources."

"It became clear soon after the rising that the Sinn Fein leaders again were asking Germany for help. On June 17 there was a message from Berlin to Washington referring to 'A 250 of May 6' a message which is missing, and saying that Germany was perfectly ready to give further help if the Irish only would say what sort of help they required."

"On June 10 von Bernstorff already had sent a dispatch giving an account of the rebellion and stating that \$5,000 had been provided for the defense of Casement. On July 25 he sent a long message, explaining that the work of reorganizing the rebels was making good progress and that their lack of money had been remedied by him."

"On September 8 in a dispatch to Berlin he inclosed a memorandum from a person called 'the Irish revolution director' resident in America, which contained detailed proposals for a fresh rising. Any rising, said the Irish revolution director, must be contingent upon the sending by Germany of an expedition with sufficient military force to cover a landing."

Demand U-Boat Bases.

"On this occasion the German government was to fix the time, and as an inducement the advantages of having submarine and Zeppelin bases in west Ireland were insisted upon. Von Bernstorff, on December 4, attaching surreptitiously to a message passed by the government, a note, in which he mentioned that the Irish leaders in America were pressing for an answer to their proposal of September 8. He seems to have followed this on Christmas day with a message which is missing; for on the last day of 1916 Foreign Secretary Zimmermann informed him of quantities of munitions which it was proposed to land between February 21 and 25, 1917. He added that it was impossible to send German troops."

"On January 18, 1917, Bernstorff replied that his Irish committee declined the proposal, as without Ger-

GAVE CHEER FOR KAISER, WOUND UP IN HOSPITAL

St. Louis.—Charles G. Kirsch, forty-five, a six-foot German, walked into a cigar store and announced he was for Germany and wound up his remarks with a cheer for the Kaiser. Max Cohen, who expects soon to be drafted, climbed up on a cigar box and struck Kirsch with his fist. When a policeman arrived on the scene the fight was over. He took Kirsch to the hospital and then to the police station, where he was held for the federal authorities.

4,620 AUSTRIANS TAKEN PRISONER IN BIG DRIVE IN ITALY

Italians Regain Ground and Check Teutons on 117-Mile Front.

U. S. MEN DEFEAT HUNS IN BIG BATTLE ON THE MARNE

Enemy's Drive for Paris Results in Failure—Sacrificed 280,000 Men in Attempt to Break Through Allied Lines—Kaiser Wanted to Inflict Heavy Losses on French and British Armies Before Americans Arrived in Force—Civilians Evacuated Compel to Escape Bombardment—New Offensive Expected.

Rome, June 18.—Prisoners taken from the beginning of the fighting amount to more than 120 officers and 4,600 men of other ranks, including 710 captured by the British troops and 201 by the French, says the war office statement.

Italian troops, in conjunction with their French and British allies, began a counter-offensive against the Austro-Hungarian forces which had launched an attack on the Italian mountain front.

The Italian and allied troops were able to gain partial successes and to restrict their lines at several points along the front.

The Austrians, disregarding their losses, continued their endeavors to cross the Piave river, but the Italians are bravely holding their positions.

Vienna Claims 12,000 Prisoners.

Vienna, June 18.—The number of Italian and allied prisoners captured by the Austro-Hungarian forces in their new offensive on the northern Italian front has been increased to 12,000, the Austro-Hungarian official statement says.

The Austrians have captured Capo Sile, on the southern end of the Piave line and on the west side of the river, and also have captured ground to the west of San Donn all'Piave, the statement adds.

Italians Hold Lines.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, June 17.—"Hold at any cost," is the word that has been passed to the Italian troops as the Austrian offensive appears to develop all along the line of 117 miles with the use of gas and special liquid bombs and every other means of attack to weaken the defenses.

Three Austrian airplanes were brought down over the Piave Sunday by one Italian flyer.

The enemy casualties were heavy, and in addition he left numerous prisoners in the hands of the French.

The battle is in progress along the whole front.

The Austrians were annihilated at the Seven Communities (Sette Comuni) and were compelled to evacuate the captured territory, according to an admission in the Austrian statement.

Italians Regain Ground.

Rome, June 17.—The Italian forces are finally holding the Alsace front, according to the war office announcement. They have completely recaptured their original positions on Asolo and Monte Soltrina and are closely pressing the enemy who crossed the Piave.

3,000 Austrians Captured.

London, June 17.—The crossing of the Piave river and the capture of 10,000 prisoners was reported from Vienna as the initial success of the first few hours of the offensive against Italy.

In sharp contradiction came a statement from the Italian war office that the armies of General Diaz had successfully withstood the enemy onslaughts along a front of nearly one hundred miles and had taken prisoner more than 3,000 Austrians.

The Italians also shot down 31 of Emperor Karl's aviators in the terrible air battle that marked the opening stages of the Austrian offensive. The Austrians were able to reach only a few unimportant positions in the Italian first line.

French and British contingents, holding important sectors of the Italian front under attack, played leading parts in repulsing the Austrian attack.

British Take Prisoners.

They recovered all the ground, 350 Austrian prisoners, two large mountain cannon and a number of machine guns.

The Italian line, stretching to the British left, was holding firm, according to the statement, which described the great battle as still continuing with terrific violence along the entire line of the Piave, on the eastern end of the Montebello heights and astride the Brenta valley.

British aviators, the statement says, was killed by machine gun fire on the day after his unit entered the line. He received the Croix de Guerre as the first American to die on German soil. As the division to which he belonged has now been identified this information, which was sent confidentially, the latter part of May, may now be published.

Private Guyton was identified at the war department as Private Joseph William (instead of W. J.) Guyton, whose next of kin is Mrs. Agnes W. Guyton, Evans, Mich.

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successfully co-operated with the infantry, attacking enemy troops with machine-gun fire and bombing the bridges which the Austrians attempted to throw across the Piave.

Three hostile machines were brought down by British flyers.

Big Gas Attack on Yanks.

With the American forces on the Marne, June 18.—The Germans began using gas to a greater extent along this front than they have heretofore. The Bois de Belleau came in for its share, but the American lines remain intact.

An American patrol crossed the Marne at night, east of Chateau Thierry and at once established contact with the Germans. After an exchange of shots the Americans recrossed the river safely in boats.

Examination of Germans captured in the Nivray fight disclosed the enemy planned the raid a week in advance, and that the 600 special troops were released. The American artillery and machine guns inflicted heavy casualties on the unprotected Germans in No Man's Land.

French Make Gains.

Paris, June 18.—The French troops improved their positions north and northwest of Hantebryne, between the Oise and the Aisne, in a local operation. One hundred prisoners and some machine guns were captured, says the official statement.

German attacks were repulsed in the Caverles wood and in the Vosges. A successful raid was carried out at night east of Arras by the British, who took a few prisoners. It is announced officially.

Yanks Repulse Two Attacks.

Paris, June 14.—The Germans have made two attacks on the American sector between Bouresches and Thurey, on the Marne front. The Americans broke up the attacks and inflicted serious losses on the enemy, holding all the gains which they had made.

The Americans took 50 prisoners including a captain and captured a number of machine guns. The prisoner had resulted from a company of Boches quietly filtering into a ravine to the left of Belleau wood. The Americans cut them off and after a brief fight the German captain surrendered.

Marines Take 400 Huns.

With the American Army in France, June 14.—The excellence of the American artillery fire was largely responsible for the capture by American marines of approximately 400 prisoners in the fighting which resulted in the clearing out of the Belleau wood, northwest of Chateau Thierry. The Germans who had been told to avoid capture because the Americans would torture them, started to run after the American machine gunners had made their wood untenable, but the artillery barrage was so perfect that the Germans were cut off from escape.

German Drive Is Failure.

With the French Army in France, June 16.—Only small local actions have occurred along the battle front since Thursday night, and it appears scarcely possible that the Germans will recommence serious work for the present on the line of Montdidier-Noyon.

Their offensive for the capture of Compeigne, with the eventuality of making further progress toward Paris from the base that they hoped to attain there, may be regarded as having met a bloody check, costing them thousands of men belonging to their best divisions.

Hoped to Forestall America.

There appears no doubt that the Germans desired to make an imposing advance toward the capital and at the same time inflict losses on the French and the British before the American army was ready to take the field.

The Germans probably will try to break through somewhere else, but the allies, with their armies under the command of General Foch, are confident that they will check the Germans anywhere.

Drive Cost 280,000 Men.

Paris, June 15.—M. Clemenceau's surgeon, L'Honnore Elbre, expresses no surprise at the sickening of the battle. The enemy, he declares, has engaged about eighty divisions since May 27, nearly half of which left 50 per cent of their men on the battleground. It expresses the opinion that General Ludendorff has a maximum of 30 reserve divisions, of which two-thirds have already taken part in the struggle.

Estimating a German division at 14,000, the total number of men engaged would be 1,120,000 and the losses 280,000 men for 17 days.

Civilians Leave Compelgne.

Paris, June 14.—The advantage in Thursday's fighting, as indicated by the war office statement, rests with the allied arms. In the give-and-take of the two distinct actions being fought, one south of Noyon, the other south-west of Soissons, General Foch undoubtedly has come off the better.

The French are evacuating the civilian population of Compelgne, discharging them from the front declare, but this does not disturb Paris. The Germans are about seven miles away from this strongly held town, but at that distance they are easily in gun range. Consequently it has been held expedient to get the noncombatants out.

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GAINED 55 POUNDS

Doan's Kidney Pills Effectful Wonderful Recovery After Other Medicines Had Failed.

"I don't believe I would be alive to give this testimony if it weren't for Doan's Kidney Pills," says Mrs. Julia A. Thomas, 1125-A Missouri Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. "I was in a serious condition with kidney trouble; my feet and ankles were terribly swollen and the kidney secretions caused agony in passing. I had terrible rheumatic pains and often got so dizzy I dared not walk for fear of falling. I felt as if I would go frantic. I grew weak as a baby and often had to grasp something to keep from falling. My nerves were all unstrung, and the least noise startled me. Nothing benefited me and I was discouraged. A neighbor happened to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills and I began using them. The swellings and pains were soon eased up and it was but a short time before my kidneys were in good shape again. They have never bothered me since nor have I had any headache or other kidney trouble. I have gained 55 pounds since I was cured and can do all my own work without suffering."

"Sworn to before me."

FRANK W. CLOVER, Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

PATENTS

DAISY FLY KILLER

Cuticura Promotes Hair Health

American Dollar Flag

NEAL DRINK HABIT

Lives 200 Years!

Small Coinage Short.

Doing His Bit.

First Month—Hooverizing?

Second Month—Yes, I am observing two countless days a week.

Sixty men a thousand are now being killed in the war, and about 150 men out of each 1,000 are wounded.

Ford Owners Attention!

A POSITIVE CURE FOR OIL PUMPS

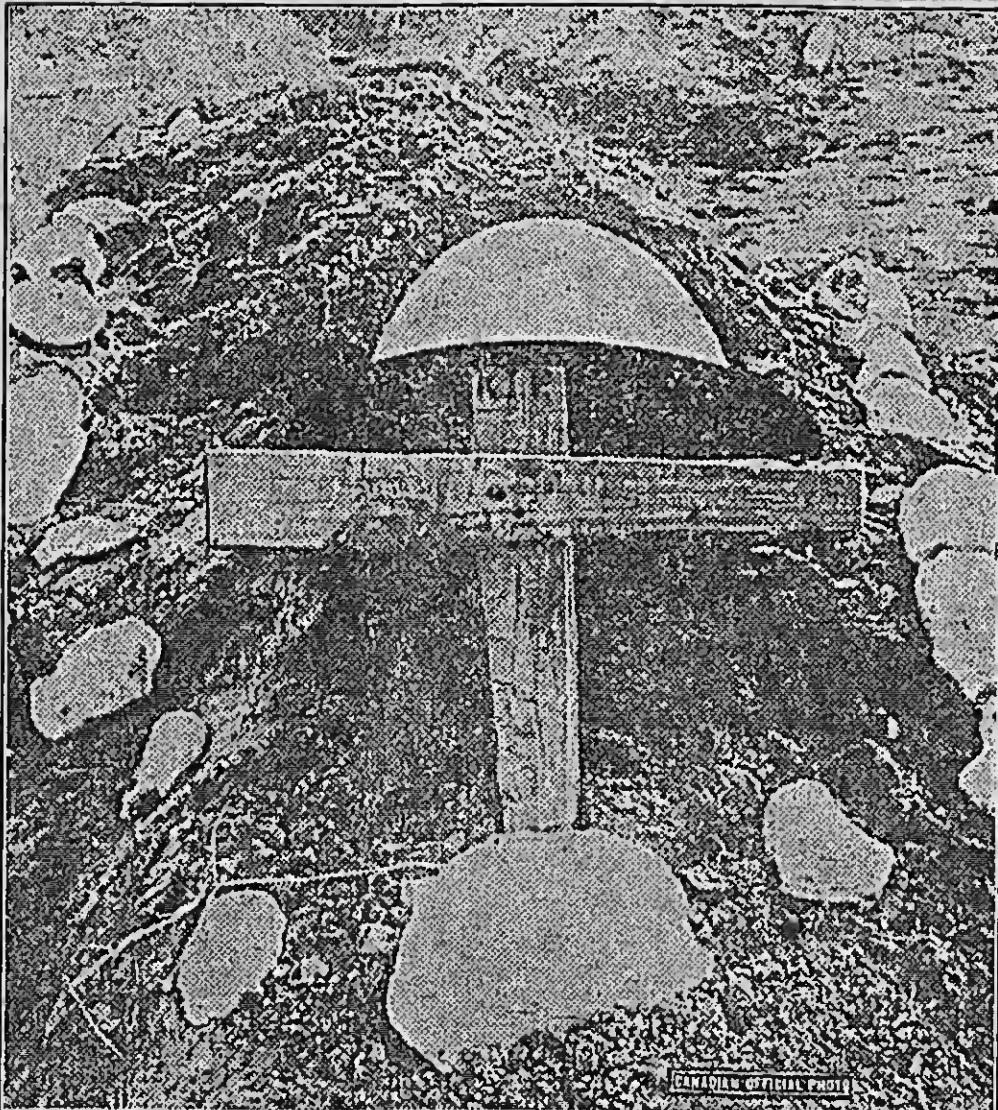
Ever-Tite Ford

SPECIAL PISTON RINGS

Ever-Tite Ford

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 2-114

A COMRADE'S LAST RESTING PLACE



The hat and race cross that mark this humble grave are silent testimonials of the tender care and grief of an unknown soldier's comrades.

AMERICAN WINS WAR CROSS

Private W. J. Guyton First U. S. Soldier to Die on Enemy Soil is Honored by France.

Washington, June 18.—Award of the French cross of war to Private W. J. Guyton is the first American soldier to be killed on German soil is announced by General Pershing.

The dispatch follows: "Private W. J. Guyton, who belonged to the American troops operating in the Vosges,

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

Mrs. Hussey was in the city on business last week.

Lee Sherwood and wife were recent Chicago visitors.

Mrs. Laura King has been confined to her home by illness the past week.

Fred Spring and wife of Millburn spent last Friday with Miss Mary Kerr.

Harry Mitchell and family of Chicago were over Sunday guests of the Ayer family.

A meeting of interested people was held Monday evening to discuss the reorganization of the bank.

Mr. and Mrs. John Phillippi and Mrs. Talbot enjoyed an auto trip to the city Saturday returning Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Burnett entertained the latter's cousin, Mr. Gilmore and bride of Russell vicinity last week.

Dr. Talbot attended the meeting of the Illinois Medical Association of which he is a member two days last week.

Norma, Lena and Bertha Seborca came the first of the week to spend the summer with their grandmother, Mrs. Rowling.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Martin, Misses Plotz, Mrs. D. R. Manzer and Mrs. Wickens were Waukegan visitors last week.

Word recently received from Jim McKenzie and Fred Bartlett states that they and their company have arrived safely in France.

We wish to correct a statement made last week and say that D. R. Manzer still retains his building and has sold only his stock to Mr. Davis of Milwaukee.

A number from here including the Galt family, Misses Tellie Grimshaw, Gertrude Koppen, Stella Kerr and Gertrude Weniss attended the eighth grade graduating exercises at Area last Saturday.

A very pretty home wedding took place Saturday evening, June 15, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Leonard when their daughter Pearl became the bride of Mr. Carl Reinebach of Chicago, the Rev. Snyder of Lake Villa Methodist church officiating. The bride wore a beautiful white net gown and carried a white rose and bouquet of white roses and sweet peas. The bride couple were attended by Miss Ruby Leonard of Lake Villa and Mr. Walter Reinebach of Chicago. The out of town guests were Misses Laura and Ella Reinebach, Walter and Henry Reinebach, sisters and brothers of the groom, Miss Alma Jensen, all of Chicago, Mrs. John Leonard of Lake Forest, (whose husband is in a camp in Alabama), Mr. and Mrs. Joe Eberler, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hodgkins, these ladies all being sisters of the bride. The Lake Villa guests were Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, Misses Stella Kerr, Ruby Falch and Harriet Miller. After the ceremony a three course dinner was served. At 8:30 the bride and groom departed by auto for Waukegan. The groom has received his card from Uncle Sam and will leave for camp in South Carolina on June 24th. The bride has always lived here and has many friends who wish them prosperity, health and happiness.

Resolutions of Respect

Whereas, our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst the earthly form of our beloved neighbor, Edna Fae Potter, we can but say "He doeth all things well," and humbly bow in obedience to His Will, Now therefore be it

Resolved, That in the passing on of our Neighbor Edna Fae Potter, our camp has lost one of its most estimable members, that to her bereaved family we have but little of this world's consolation to offer, that we can only direct them to the Great Father above, and ask of Him that He will comfort them.

Be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Order, that a copy be sent to the family of our Neighbor, that they may know that their loss and grief are ours.

Ethel Douglas,
Edith Sheppardson,
Cora Hamlin,
Committee.

Cedar Lake Camp No. 460, R. N. A.

Spectacles Once a Sign of Wealth.

Spectacles were invented in Italy about 1285. They were at first very expensive, so were worn only by wealthy persons or noblemen and so came to be regarded as a mark of rank. The larger the spectacles the higher the rank, and so the glasses grew to prodigious size. There are two or three busts extant of Italian gentlemen wearing "apes," and in one of these cases the lenses are three inches in diameter.

TREVOR

School closed Wednesday.

Wm. Evans was a Kenosha visitor Saturday.

Wm. Mecklenberg is building a large hay barn.

Mr. Mickle made a business trip to Kenosha Tuesday.

Geo. Higgins made a business trip to Milwaukee Monday.

Stanley Sorenson of Racine spent the week-end with friends here.

Wallace Dobyns, wife and son of Antioch were callers here Sunday.

Miss Daisy Mickle entertained several friends from Camp Lake Friday.

Mrs. Joseph Smith and Mrs. Marty were Silverlake callers Thursday.

Mrs. Frank Hahn entertained relatives from Chicago over Sunday.

There was a large attendance at the Mystic Workers dance Saturday night.

Mrs. Cora Strong and daughters of Lake Mills were guests of Mrs. Robbins Sunday.

It is reported that Fred Brown and Elvira Smith of Salem were married Wednesday.

Dwight Burgess and wife of Bristol were guests of Geo. Patrick and family Saturday.

Miss Daisy Mickle left Monday for summer school.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Barber of Silverlake were calling on friends here Wednesday evening.

The Parent-Teachers regular monthly meeting was held at the school house Thursday afternoon.

The members of the Council of Defense held a business meeting at the Red Cross room Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Kavanagh, Miss Halin and others from Kenosha are expected to visit the Red Cross society Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Johnson and Luther Taylor of Racine spent the week-end with their sister, Mrs. Gilbert Hart.

The Mystic Workers will give a dance in the hall Saturday evening, June 29. Morrell's orchestra of Antioch will furnish the music.

The teachers, most of the scholars and many of the patrons attended the school picnic and graduating exercises at Padlock's Lake Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Evans, Mr. Geo. Patrick and Miss Patrick attended the Sunday School convention held at Salem Methodist church Wednesday afternoon.

The following relatives and friends were entertained at the Fleming home Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Funk, Mr. and Mrs. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. Elkerton and children of Kenosha, Mrs. McDonald and children of Chicago and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bloss of Salem.

NEWPORT TOWNSHIP

Newport township will hold a picnic at Rosecrans July 4th.

Dr. and Mrs. Jamison and daughter Doris were in Chicago Wednesday.

Miss Una Minto of Chicago is spending her vacation with her brother.

The Ladies Aid society will serve ice cream and cake on Thursday evening, June 20.

Mrs. E. N. Cannon went to the Waukegan hospital Tuesday for an operation.

Miss Maud Cleveland of Iowa, returned home Wednesday for a short visit with her parents.

Miss Pearl Cleveland spent the past week with her sister, Mrs. Levi Wait of Round Lake vicinity.

Red Cross society will hold their annual meeting at the church Wednesday to elect officers and transact business.

A. H. Stewart has his daughters visiting him for a few weeks. Mrs. Irene Taylor and sons of Lily Lake, Ill., and Mrs. Edna Pember of Amberst, Ohio.

Tuesday of this week was the 50th anniversary of the Chngregational conference held in Lake county. The first here attended.

The A. F. Class of the Sunday School gave an entertainment and sold ice cream and cake Wednesday, June 12, for the Red Cross. Several cakes were auctioned for \$42.75 and the class turned \$88 to the local Red Cross. James Woodman, Ed Yoeman and Mr. Richardson of Waukegan were the speakers.

Natural Feminine Thought.

Resister (in drawing woman)—"Now, madam, don't struggle and worry; the late is as clear as a mile, and—"

Drowning Woman—"Oh, let me look in it! I think my back hair is coming down!"

WILMOT

Dr. Darby attended a meeting of the grand lodge in Milwaukee Tuesday.

Miss Bertha Zepp was a guest of the Misses Carey over Sunday.

Leland Heggeman of Camp Custer was home on a furlough over Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Murphy returned Tuesday from an extended visit with relatives in Kenosha.

Myrtle Westlake returned home from LaCrosse the first of the week, to spend her summer vacation.

Sister Lena Rasch of the Memorial Passavant hospital in Milwaukee visited at her mother's home Sunday.

The Misses Emma and Elizabeth Kruckman have been visiting at the Frank Kruckman home this week.

Miss Margaret Cleary returned to Milwaukee Thursday after spending several days visiting with Mrs. Jas. Carey.

Floyd Hanneman has returned to Wilmot to spend the summer vacation after having spent the past year as a student at the Whitewater normal.

The Misses Alice and Elsie Bufton arrived from Billings, Montana, on Tuesday after having spent the past year teaching in the Billings school. They expect to teach there again next year.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Reynolds entertained Clyde Kinreed and family of Marengo, Winn Peterson and family of Kenosha, Miss Rina Helitz of Burlington and private Ray Kinreed of Camp Custer over Sunday.

A number of Walter Carey's friends were invited to a stag party in honor of his sixteenth birthday, Tuesday night. The evening was spent in playing pool, followed by the serving of refreshments.

The local Red Cross chapter will meet on Friday of this week owing to the Lutheran fair being held on Thursday. A box containing eighteen pajama suits and two sweaters and two pairs of socks was sent to headquarters at Kenosha last week.

Three cars of relatives and friends of Clarence Holthoff and Ben Kanis motored to Camp Grant to see them last Saturday, but unfortunately arrived a day late, the boys having been transferred to Camp Custer the preceding day.

Miss Sadie Boulden returned from Billings, Montana, where she spent the past year teaching, Wednesday. She left the latter part of the week for Holland, Mich., where she will visit her sister, Mrs. J. Beath this summer. In the fall they expect to join Mr. Beath at Washington, D. C., where he is employed as a government statistician.

On Friday, June 14th, Flag day, occurred the marriage, at high noon of Ethel May Wright daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wright of this place and Thomas Fuson of Ord, Neb. Friday was also the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Wright, mother of the bride and of the bride's graduation from Northwestern University at Evanston. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Reitz of Evanston, the bride party entering to the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march played by Mrs. Winn. The bride was dressed in white satin with an over dress of georgette crepe and trimmed with fillet lace, and carried a shower bouquet of roses and Easter lilies, the gift of the groom. It was a white wedding, the bride, groom and guests being dressed in white and the decorations were carried out with the same idea in roses, peonies and syringes. The guests numbered about forty, including just the immediate members of the family, relatives, and a few intimate girl friends of the bride. Immediately following the ceremony Rev. Reitz baptized the little daughter, Margery Lucille, of the bride's brother and sister Mr. and Mrs. C. Wright. Mrs. Fuson holding her little niece during the ceremony, while the baby's parents gave the answers. A three course dinner was served the guests by four of the bride's girl friends—Mrs. Winn, and the Misses Edith Darby, Alice Bufton and Sadie Boulden. The guests were delightfully entertained during the afternoon with musical selections by Clarence Wright on the trombone, solos and duets by Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Fuson, and solos by Miss Betty Baxter from Chicago. Mrs. Fuson is one of Wilmot's most estimable and best known young ladies. A graduate of the grade and Wilmot high schools she pursued her studies along oratorical and musical lines at the Northwestern University in Evanston. Following her graduation she traveled over the United States as a member of the Redpath Concert company. Of late, she has been singing with the Plymouth Company of which her husband is manager. Mr. Fuson having graduated from the Institute of Fine Arts at Kansas City. The bridal couple left for a short stay in Chicago after the ceremony returning to Wilmot before they left for their summer tour, on Monday, with the Old Home Sluggers. They received many beautiful wedding gifts among them being checks for ten and five dollars presented to the bride by the Eastern Star and Royal Neighbor chapters of which she is a member. The many friends of the young couple extend best wishes and congratulations for a long and happy wedded life.

Dedication of Service Flag

The dedication of the service flag which will be formally presented to the U. S. high school, by the Alumni there, on the night of Saturday, June 29, will be open to the public. The exercises will take place at the Woodman hall at 8 o'clock, Attorney H. L. Blum of Chicago will make the address and the response will be by a member of the school board. The musical numbers of the program will be furnished by Clarence Wright, Arthur Buckley and Mrs. Winn. Necessarily, the Alumni banquet following, will be open only to members of the Association and their invited guests. Grace Carey, Pres.

Offers Tractors To Farmers At Cost

Lake county farmers who can show sufficient reason, will be permitted to purchase at cost a few of the Fordson Tractors which have been allotted to the state of Illinois through the efforts of Governor Lowden. Word to this effect has been received by the Sales and Service Station, Ford dealers in Antioch. This is purely a patriotic proposition. "The Ford company are selling the tractors at cost. Upon the express condition that the dealers do likewise. Thus the farmers who purchase these tractors will get them at absolute cost."

"I think that practically everyone knows that Henry Ford is doing all in his power to aid the government. He says he is for peace but he says he plans to fight like the devil to get it. Right now he is building submarines for the government and is turning out many steel helmets. He is also working on a two-man tank that will go far toward ending the war when adopted by the government."

"In making these farm tractors and selling them to the farmers at cost he is responding to the appeal of the government to increase the food production. Every farmer who wants one of the tractors will not be able to obtain one. A man must show good cause, such as the loss of farm help handicaps him in running his farm. He must agree also when he is not using it himself, so that the maximum people may get the benefit of it. This particular tractor has been perfected after national experts have worked on it and agreed features."

A demonstration of the tractors will be held at the Mooshart farm at Aurora June 25 and 26. Both Mr. Ford and Governor Lowden will be present at this demonstration. All farmers are urged to attend.

Old Roman Windows.
The houses of rich people in ancient Rome, in the days of the Caesars, had window panes of glass set in frames of bronze. They were uneven and full of defects, so that the view of things outside, from inside, must have been rather unsatisfactory. But at that time they were doubtless regarded as the height of luxury. Such panes were not blown, but cast on stone. When used for public buildings they were set in pierced slabs of marble.

Where does she get so much me

Many women ask themselves this question. The secret of leisure is high hold efficiency.

Electric appliances, the washing machine and vacuum cleaner, will finish all your household tasks in a fraction of the time you now use. The electric is always the easy way. We sell appliances on monthly payments.

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Reference

Dr. F. S. Morrell, Antioch

A. HADLOCK, Oph. M.

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Eye Glasses Scientifically Fitted

At Keulman's Jewelry Store

Antioch, Ill.

LOTUS CAMP NO. 557 M. W. A.

Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in the Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting neighbors always welcome.

J. C. JAMES, Clerk. NORMAN PROCTOR, V. G.

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.

Loan and Diamond Broker

Diamonds, watches and all kinds of jewelry at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores.

24 North Dearborn St. Chicago.

Sequoia Lodge No. 827 A.F. & A. M.

Holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome.

FRANK HUBBELL, Sec'y. P. O. HAWKINS, W. M.

The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

JULIA ROSENFELOD, W. M.

IDA OSMDON, Sec'y

BANK OF ANTIOCH

Buy and Sell Exchange and do a General Banking Business

J. E. BROOK, Banker

Announcement:

To the Readers of Chicago Newspapers:

The Chicago Herald has passed out of existence. It has been bought by William Randolph Hearst, who has consolidated it with The Chicago Examiner. It is announced that the new Publication will be issued daily and Sunday by the Hearst interests. This action, we believe, is another tribute to the popularity and prestige of The Chicago Tribune.

The Chicago Tribune has been issued continuously for 71 years. This unbroken record of popularity is due to its superior news and features. In addition to such authoritative news channels as the Associated Press, United Press and The New York Times News Service, The Chicago Tribune maintains its own correspondents in Washington, London, Paris, and with the American expeditionary Forces in France. Thus the latest news of important events throughout the world is delivered to Chicago Tribune readers accurately, speedily, unfailingly.

If you have not read The Chicago Tribune regularly--if you have not realized the importance of securing the latest news of the entire world through an authentic source--begin NOW! Get The Chicago Tribune daily, \$4.00 per year. You'll enjoy it superior news service--it exceptional features. In its quantity add quality of news and features you'll recognize why it has a greater circulation than all other Chicago morning newspapers combined and why it has carried more advertising than all other Chicago morning papers combined. Get the news of the world--through a Chicago paper. For reliability, choose THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

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